

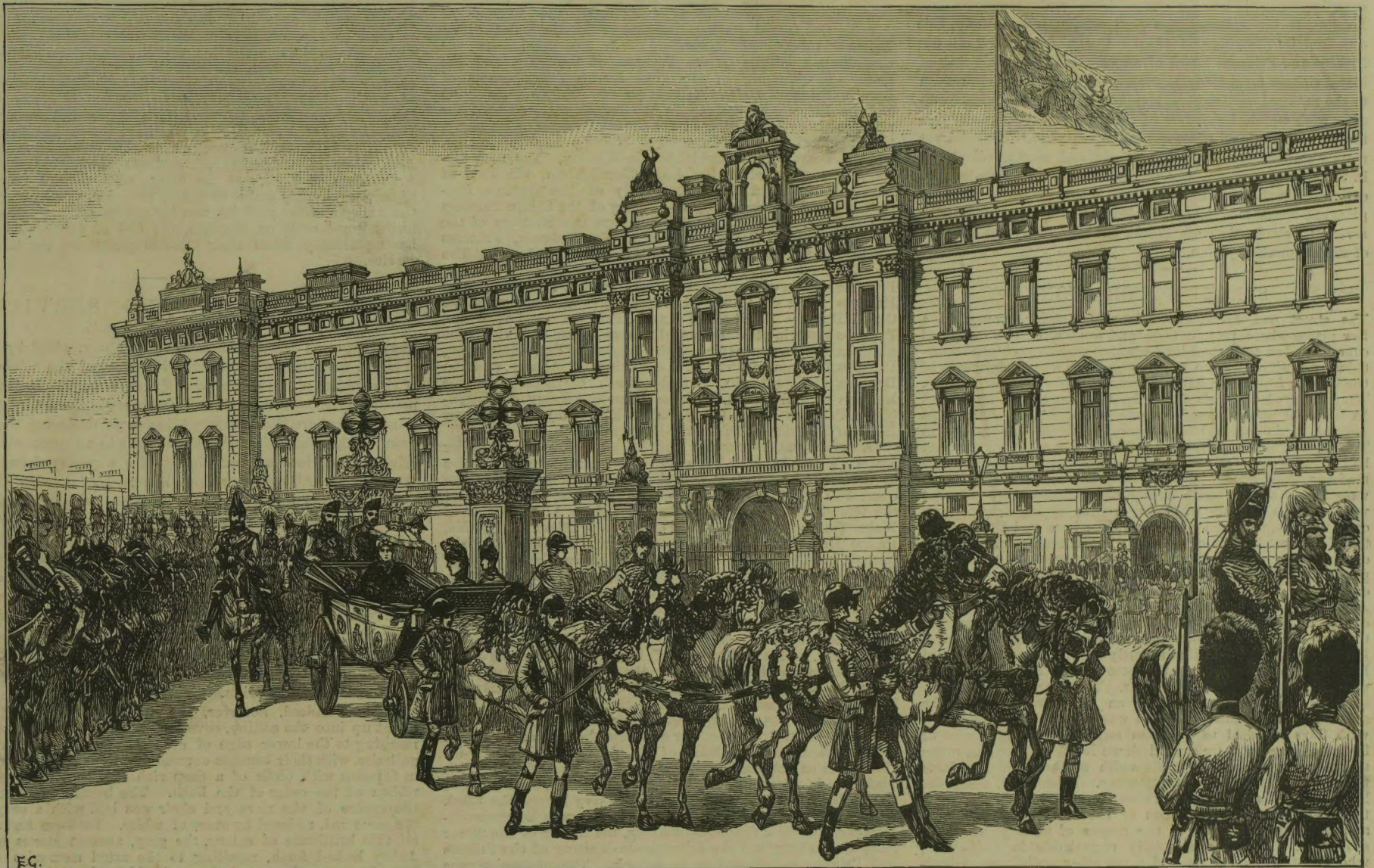
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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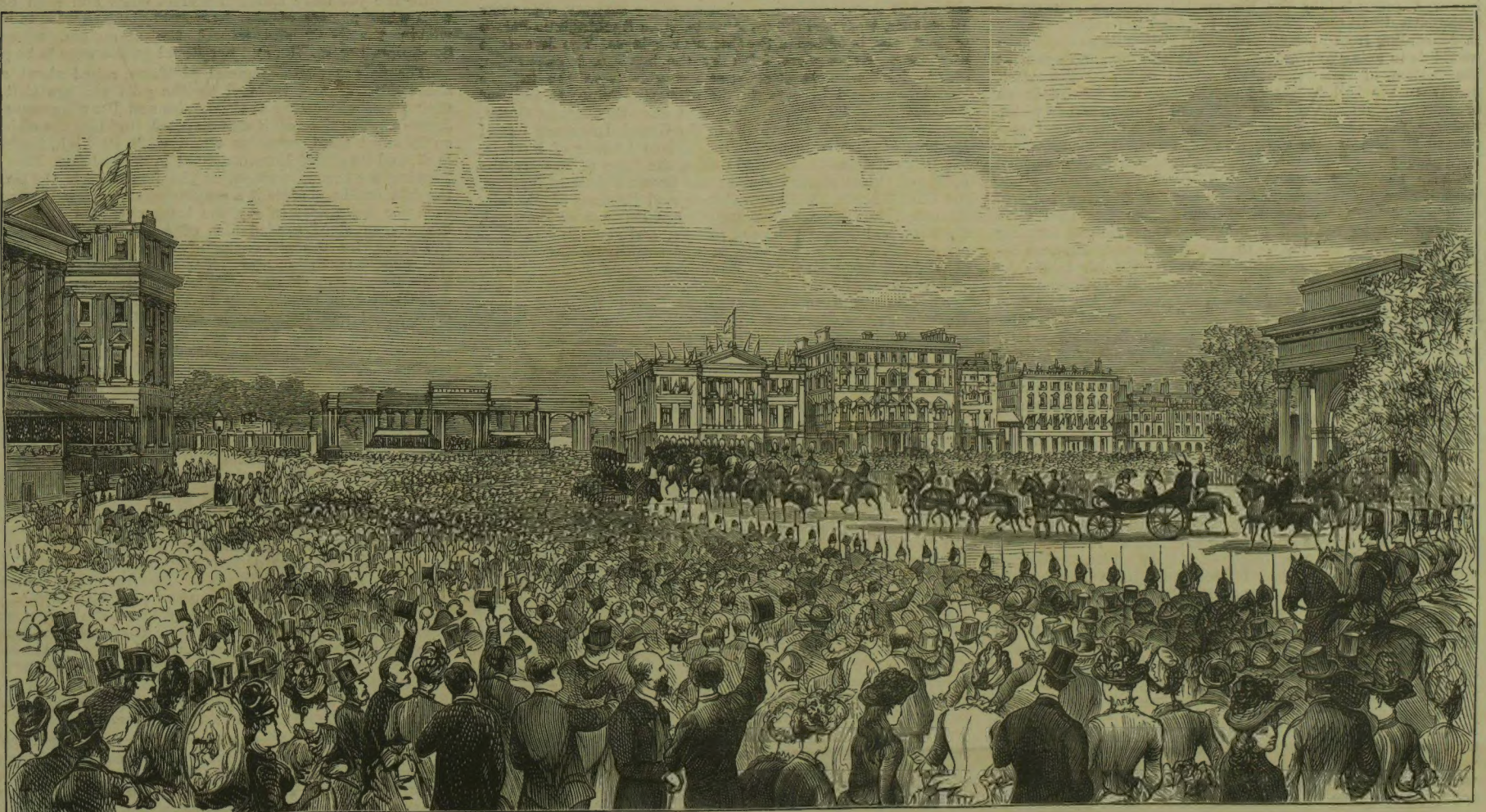
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THE ROYAL PROCESSION LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



THE ROYAL PROCESSION AT HYDE PARK-CORNER.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL IN LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The celebration, on Tuesday last, of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, which took place on June 21, 1837, was for the Queen herself, for the Court and the Royal family, a solemn religious service of thanksgiving, performed in Westminster Abbey. This mode of expressing both gratitude for the general prosperity of her Majesty's reign, and a sense of dependence on the Divine Will for the continued welfare of the nation, was adopted by many of her subjects who on Tuesday attended special worship in their churches or chapels. To the more numerous portion of our fellow-countrymen, the day was one simply of an appointed public festival, commemorating a happy event, and appealing to the feelings of personal esteem and good-will commonly entertained for the Queen and the Royal family, as well as to the recognition of those political and social benefits, and that remarkable growth of the kingdom and empire, which have been obtained in the past fifty years. In one way or another, the great majority of the English people have shared in this celebration. All over England, Wales, and Scotland, local efforts to make it worthily conspicuous and notable have been zealously promoted. London, as the metropolis, was especially bound, upon this occasion, in the presence of the Queen herself, of all the Princes and Princesses, and of an extraordinary gathering of Royal visitors from different parts of Europe, to give expression to the national sentiment of loyalty. The sincerity and cordiality with which Londoners of all classes have entered into the purpose of this Jubilee cannot be mistaken. They did not merely stare at the banners, emblems, and mottoes displayed in the streets, as a gay and pretty show, but comments were overheard in the crowd that bespoke a lively sense of patriotic pride and honest friendship to the Royal family—not profoundly reverent, or ardently enthusiastic, but manifestly the outcome of sound popular opinion.

STREET DECORATIONS.

The street and house decorations of London, except in a few places where private taste and wealth, or the combined exertions of an active and intelligent committee, achieved something magnificent, were scarcely equal to some exhibitions of the kind in foreign capitals and even in great provincial towns. They betrayed the lack of a directing municipal authority. In spite of several good private examples, the Strand, in general, made but a poor appearance, from Temple Bar to Trafalgar-square; Fleet-street, Holborn, and Oxford-street had likewise their festoons and flags, often suspended across the roadway, their masts with small trophies, and their lamp-posts wreathed with garlands; many house-fronts were adorned with red cloth at the windows, or with appropriate legends over the doorways and shop-windows; here and there was a tasteful arrangement of flowers; but there was no unity of design. In the City, as might be expected, the preparations were more imposing. But Royalty was not to see or to be seen east of Charing-cross; it was a West-End affair. At Charing-cross, which was to be passed by the Royal procession in going to the Westminster Abbey and in returning, the large buildings under separate management, the Grand Hotel, the opposite building recently occupied by the National Liberal Club, and those on the west side of Trafalgar-square, presented greater masses of colour. The Charing-cross Hotel, at the railway station, had an effective aspect. The south side of Trafalgar-square was rather feebly decorated with flags attached to Venetian masts. Inviting vistas of festive adornment were opened down Northumberland-avenue and towards Whitehall, but the width of those thoroughfares forbade any close and compact array. In general, along the line of route for the Royal procession, what contributed most to the gladsome transformation of the scene was the extent and the splendid colour of the ranges of seats provided for spectators. This was especially remarkable in Pall-mall, where all the club-houses and some other buildings, on both sides, had the lower part of their fronts entirely cased with handsome boxes of seats, lined with red cloth, in some instances roofed with the same; and the view from end to end was very pleasing. Waterloo-place and the lower part of Regent-street, however, presented by far the most interesting attempt at systematic decoration. This was intended to be seen properly in descending from Piccadilly-circus to Pall-mall, as the Queen would do in going to Westminster. At the top, and again at the bottom, of this descent, the whole width of the street, nearly to the full height of the houses, was framed in an ornamental structure, red and blue, with banners and trophies, under which, as beneath a triumphal arch, the Royal procession would pass. In the centre of Piccadilly-circus was a beautiful pile of flowers. At regular intervals, suspended aloft in the middle of the road, down to Waterloo-place, were twelve immense crimson tablets, of uniform pattern, each surmounted with a crown, and each inscribed with a few words, to be read consecutively, as clauses forming this appropriate salutation to the Queen and Empress:—"Victoria, All Nations Salute Thee—the British Isles—the Indian Empire—Your Colonies—and Dependencies—in Europe—in America—in Asia—in Africa—in Australasia—in Oceania—Give you Good Greeting." The broad square of Waterloo-place above the Guards' Memorial, having on its north side the lower of the two triumphal portals, the central buildings of the east and west sides corresponding with each other in style of adornment, and the United Service Club and Athenæum Club, with their richly-dressed stands and balconies, flanking the open space round the Duke of York's column, which affords a view of St. James's Park and Westminster, made one of the most attractive scenes on the route. The western part of Pall-mall and St. James's-street were to be traversed by the procession in returning from the Abbey. The club-houses here showed great preparations. Above the garden or court-yard wall of Marlborough House the Prince of Wales had erected two ranges of seats for spectators. At the foot of St. James's-street were a couple of stately white Corinthian pillars, supporting beautiful festoon decorations; and, thence up to Piccadilly, the adornment of the houses was of superior style. The whole length of Piccadilly was profusely decorated in various ways; and so was the whole length of Old and New Bond-street, though not in the Queen's route. In Piccadilly, the festal devices which caught the eye were too numerous for us to mention; an immense United States flag, hung from a rope opposite the Bath Hotel, was one of the most conspicuous. The house of Lady Burdett-Coutts, having its windows and balconies overhung outside with curtains of crimson velvet, and presenting also a grand red velvet canopy with a crown, was very much admired. Farther west, all the way to Hyde Park-corner, many rich and tasteful arrangements were to be seen; Apsley House had put on fine

drapery, and held a collection of military flags upon its roof. At the top of Constitution-hill, St. George's Hospital, and the mansions of several noblemen and gentlemen, displayed large and handsome schemes of adornment. In the Royal Parks, in the precincts of the Palace, and in most of the Government Offices, there were no preparations of the kind; all that was done being a voluntary tribute of popular regard to the Queen.

PROCESSIONS TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The Queen went from Buckingham Palace to attend the Thanksgiving service in Westminster Abbey. The Royal procession started at a quarter past eleven. Its route in going forth was up Constitution-hill to Hyde Park-corner, along Piccadilly, down Regent-street and Waterloo-place to Pall-mall, along Pall-mall and Cockspur-street to Charing-cross, down Northumberland-avenue to the Victoria Thames Embankment, then along the Embankment to Westminster Bridge, along Bridge-street and round St. Margaret's Churchyard to the Broad Sanctuary and the west door of the Abbey.

Her Majesty's State carriage, drawn by six cream-coloured horses, was preceded by ten other State carriages. The first contained four Ladies-in-Waiting, in attendance respectively on Princess William of Prussia, the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Princess of Wales. The second carriage was filled by the Ladies-in-Waiting of the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Albany, the Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia, and Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg). In the third were the Chamberlain of the Crown Princess of Germany, and the Ladies-in-Waiting of Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Helena (Christian of Schleswig-Holstein) and the Princess of Wales. In the fourth carriage were the principal Lady-in-Waiting of the Crown Princess of Germany, the Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales, a Lord-in-Waiting, and the Bearer of the Gold Stick-in-Waiting. The fifth carriage was occupied by the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Lathom; the Lord Steward, a Lady of the Queen's Bedchamber, and another Lady-in-Waiting of the Crown Princess of Germany. In the sixth carriage were the Mistress of the Robes, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Margaret of Prussia, and Prince Alfred of Edinburgh. The seventh carriage was allotted to Princess Victoria of Prussia, Princess Sophia of Prussia, Princess Louis of Battenberg, and Princess Irene of Hesse. In the eighth carriage were the Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Russia, Princess Maud of Wales, Princess Victoria of Wales, and Princess Louise of Wales. The ninth carriage was occupied by the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Princess William of Prussia, the Duchess of Albany, and the Duchess of Connaught. In the tenth carriage were the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg), Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and Princess Helena (Christian of Schleswig-Holstein).

A cavalcade of seventeen Princes, nine of them being her Majesty's grandsons or husbands of her grand-daughters, five of them her sons-in-law, and three her own sons, rode three abreast in front of the Queen's carriage. The first nine were the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, Prince Albert Victor of Wales (in the centre of three), Prince William of Prussia, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince George of Wales (in the centre), the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein (in the centre), and Prince Louis of Battenberg. The five sons-in-law of the Queen were Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany (in the centre), the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Henry of Battenberg, and the Marquis of Lorne. The Queen's three sons, the Prince of Wales having the Duke of Edinburgh on his right hand and the Duke of Connaught on his left, immediately preceded her Majesty's carriage.

The Queen was accompanied in her State carriage by the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany and the Princess of Wales.

Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, was on horseback near the carriage of her Majesty; his Staff rode in advance. The Master of the Horse, the Master of the Buckhounds, the Keeper of the Privy Purse, the Clerk Marshal, the Queen's Aide-de-Camp, the Queen's Equerries-in-Waiting, the Field Officer-in-Waiting, the Bearer of the Silver Stick-in-Waiting, and the Equerries-in-Waiting of the Princesses and Princesses followed on horseback. The procession was escorted, in advance, by a troop of the 1st Life Guards, and there was a rear-guard of the same, with the Indian troops of the escort.

Half an hour before the Queen's procession, which is described above, the Royal and Princely guests of her Majesty, with their attendants, traversed the same route, from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey, in fifteen of the Queen's carriages. The first eight of these carriages were filled by the ladies and gentlemen, mostly foreigners, in attendance respectively on the Infante Don Antonio and Infanta Eulalia of Spain, Prince Ludwig of Baden, Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the King of Saxony, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Crown Prince of Sweden, the Duca d'Aosta, the Crown Prince and Princess of Austria-Hungary, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Portugal, the King and Crown Prince of Greece, and the King of Denmark. The ninth carriage was occupied by the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Prince Ludwig of Baden, Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. In the tenth carriage were the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The eleventh carriage held Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Infante Don Antonio and Infanta Donna Eulalia of Spain. In the twelfth carriage were the Duca d'Aosta (uncle to the King of Italy), the Crown Prince of Sweden, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Portugal. The thirteenth carriage was occupied by the Imperial Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. In the fourteenth carriage sat the King of Saxony and the King and Queen of the Belgians. The fifteenth carriage was reserved for the King of Denmark, the King of the Hellenes (of Greece), the Crown Prince of Greece, and Prince George of Greece. This procession of carriages was accompanied on horseback by the Equerries of the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians, the King of Saxony, and the King of Greece, the Imperial Crown Prince of Austria, and the Crown Prince of Saxony. It was attended by an escort of the 1st Life Guards.

Some other distinguished foreign visitors, who were at the Alexandra Hotel, and the Indian Princes in London, or representatives of Princes and Maharajahs, had assembled in carriages near Hyde Park-corner, and had proceeded with an escort of the 2nd Life Guards to the Abbey. These were Prince Abu'n Nasr Mirza of Persia, Prince Devawongse Varoprakar of Siam, Prince Komatsu of Japan, Queen Kapiolani and Princess Liliokalani of Hawaii, each with English and native official attendants; deputations from the Indian Rajah of Kapurthala, the Maharajah of Bhurtpore,

Maharajah of Jodhpore, and Nizam of Hyderabad, similarly attended; the Thakir Sahiba of Gondal, Limri, and Morvi; the Maharajah of Kooch-Bihar, with Mr. R. Bignell; the Rao of Kutch, with Colonel Goodfellow; and the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, accompanied by Sir Lepel Griffin.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their four children, and with Prince Frederick of Anhalt and Prince Ernest of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who joined them at Buckingham Palace, and with the Lady-in-Waiting and Comptroller to the Duchess of Cambridge, went to the Abbey in three carriages, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards. Princess Frederica of Hanover and her husband, Baron von Pawel-Rammungen, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, Prince and Princess Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Count Edward Gleichen and Countesses Feodora and Victoria Gleichen, Princess Feodora of Saxe-Meiningen, and some junior members of the Royal family, Prince Albert and Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Alix of Hesse, and Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh, arrived privately at the Abbey.

The arrangements for the Queen's procession from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey were in charge of the Duke of Portland, Master of the Horse, Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal, Major-General Du Plat, Colonel the Hon. W. Carington, and Colonel Maude, Equerries; while Sir H. C. Ewart and Major Bigge had charge of the arrangements at the Abbey. Her Majesty's arrival at the west door of the Abbey was awaited by the members of the Royal household, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Comptroller, the Master of the Household, the Maids of Honour, the Women of the Bedchamber, the Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Groom-in-Waiting, the Groom of the Robes, the Gentlemen Ushers, Garter King-of-Arms, and the Heralds. With the aid of these officials, when the Queen had been met on alighting from her carriage at the Abbey door by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Westminster, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of London, a procession of the Royal party and attendants, preceded by the clergy of the Abbey and the prelates, was formed to walk up the nave to the Royal seats on the dais, the rest of the congregation having already taken their allotted places for the religious service.

THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

Pageantry such as this generation never saw, aided by every external favouring circumstance, has marked the celebration of the Jubilee of the accession of Queen Victoria. During the period of preparation, as tiers of seats rose in the Abbey, voices were heard above the workmen's hammers declaring that the grand edifice was losing all resemblance to a church, and was being turned into a mere theatre for a pretty show. But assuredly the Abbey never looked more like a noble church than upon this ever-memorable occasion, when Princes and potentates from the far ends of the earth joined with all that is noblest and fairest in English society in a great service of thanksgiving. For a church is not a mere building, however stately, but consists of a union of men's souls in the outpouring of a high religious feeling; and poor indeed would have been the imagination that remained unimpressed by the wave of emotion—the gladness, the veneration, and the hope for the future—that passed over the great congregation as Queen Victoria gave thanks with her people for her historic, her glorious, her beloved reign.

Altered indeed, however, the grand old Abbey looked. Right up into the ceiling, covering some of the windows and reaching to the lower edge of even the higher ones, ran the galleries, with their benches covered and their fronts decorated in festoons with cloth of a deep rich red, the colour of the ribbon of the order of the Bath. The broad avenue left in the centre of the nave and choir was laid with a carpet of the same red, relieved by stars of white. Between and above all this brilliance of colour, the grey, ancient stones of the Abbey looked forth, recalling to the mind memories of the historic scenes the associations of which cluster around the grand old building. The Yeomen of the Guard—the "Beefeaters" of popular parlance—in their showy scarlet-and-gold uniform, were stationed at intervals along the nave; while the yet more splendid scarlet coats and gold helmets with white plumes of the Gentlemen-at-Arms were to be seen within the choir and around the sacristy, where the Sovereign, her family, and her Royal guests were to be placed.

The dais was an octagonal platform, raised about a foot above the floor, and inclosed by the gold railings that form the "pens" of waiting at the Levées and Drawingrooms at St. James's. The floor of it was carpeted, just like the aisles, and on it stood the Coronation chair, with its high, Gothic oak back, and its gilded lions couchant by way of feet. This chair, forming the throne, was set at the front and in the centre of the dais, and had before it a praying-stool, such as is commonly used for the priest to say the Litany at. On either side of the throne stood serried files of gilded chairs—nineteen to the right, for the procession of Princes, all of whom were the sons, sons-in-law, or elder grandsons of the Queen; while twenty-one similar seats to the left, were for Princesses equally near in relationship to her Majesty. The dais thus constructed was immediately facing the altar, and in the midst of the choir. Upon the Coronation chair were gracefully disposed the long Royal robes of State of scarlet and ermine. Her Majesty was seated upon these, but in no way wore them around her person.

The principal Royal guests, crowned heads and heirs apparent, were seated on either side of the sacristy—that is, within the outer rails of the altar—so that they were between the dais and the altar. The House of Lords had allotted to its members and their ladies a gallery, placed level with the floor, on the Queen's right hand as she sat on the throne. The Lord High Chancellor in wig and scarlet robes, and with the massive gold mace laid in front of him, occupied a chair of State in the centre of the front row; while to the Queen's left, the House of Commons had a similarly favoured situation, with their Speaker in the seat of honour. The Diplomatic Corps were placed at right angles to the seats of the Peers, so that they faced the Queen, though towards one side; but above the altar itself, and therefore fully in front of the throne, were seats, reaching even to the stained-glass window near the roof, which were reserved for the friends of the Dean and members of the Lower House of Convocation. Now, whoever cares may exactly figure the situation and surroundings of the Sovereign during the service.

Decidedly, upon these occasions, the gentlemen outshine the ladies. This is not the fault of the sex which is, properly speaking, the more decorative; it is owing to the order which instructs the men to put on the smartest clothes they may happen to have any title to wear, while leaving the ladies to

the comparative plainness of morning dress. The scarlet of soldierly uniform, with its attractive touches of gold, flared out upon every bench. The members of the Corporation, all in their gowns of mazarine blue, fronted by two or three rows of Aldermen in scarlet, made a patch of colour as bright as a tulip-bed. Even the gold or silver upon black of the civil uniforms, mounting from the narrow threads of the fourth class of the various orders to the elaborate thick embroideries of the high officers of State—the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, in superb copes (that is, mantles reaching to the ground) of purple velvet, stiff with the profuse sprinkling of golden crosses embroidered all over—the Bishop of London in Peers' scarlet and ermine tippet—the many lay Lords with the gold collars of various orders fixed on the shoulders with white ribbon bows—all made up a total of masculine splendour, with which mere light silk dresses and tulle bonnets were quite unable to compete.

Had the ladies worn full dress, of course the tables would have been turned; but, as it was, there was a conspicuous plainness of attire amongst them. Or perhaps it only seemed so, from the contrast, and from the fact that grey (which is so remarkably fashionable that nearly all the dresses seem to be made in it, except the actually white ones) is a quiet colour. Not but that the grey gowns were often fine enough. Countess Karolyi's grey silk was strikingly handsome, the bodice being cut out to the waist heart-shaped, and the space filled in with pleatings of lemon-coloured faille Française; then there were full epaulettes of a grey brocade velvet, and sleeves of a grey lacelike fabric, made full to the elbow, then tight to the wrist, under pearl-grey long kid gloves. The skirt was a mixture of the brocade and the plain materials; and the grey tulle transparent bonnet was trimmed with a pink feather. Madame Morel Bey also had a conspicuously handsome dress of steel grey soft silk, with a blouse front, and the broad grey ribbon of some order carried across it. The Marchioness of Salisbury wore a dark green corded silk with a plastron and skirt trimmings of old lace, and black lace bonnet with a white feather tip. The Countess of Rosebery had a steel grey faille Française bodice, panniers, and draperies, with a petticoat of alternate box pleats of grey silk, and panels of fine white duchesse point. Countess Cadogan wore lead-grey silk with collar and cuffs of black velvet, and a white tulle plastron laced over from the bust downwards with black cord. Lady Stanley of Preston also wore the darkest grey with a grey bonnet with white feather.

By ten o'clock the Abbey was completely filled, every seat in the vast galleries having its brightly-dressed occupant. Some junior and more distant members of the Royal family, including Princess Frederica and the Duke of Edinburgh's children, entered and took their seats quietly. Now came the first formal procession. The sunshine streamed through the coloured windows, and lit up the nave with rays of brilliant light, through which there advanced, in a succession of small groups, the deputation of gorgeously-dressed natives of England's greatest possession. Indescribably magnificent they were, clad in cloth or robes of bright colours, and lit up with a profusion of jewels. These chiefs of Eastern climes do not fear to display upon their own persons all the glittering magnificence of the precious stones which here men leave almost exclusively to the fairer sex. One dusky Prince, the Thakur Sahib of Limri, in a pale blue dress, wore a necklace of immense single-stone diamonds, those in the front as large as a hazel-nut, while in the centre of his white turban, above his brow, he bore a gleaming aigrette of immense emeralds intermixed with diamonds, that shone as he walked till it dazzled the eye like the sea under the summer's sun. A second, in a plain white dress, with turban of cloth of gold, had a perfect rivière of superb diamonds adorning his breast. Yet another wore a coat of dark cloth covered with rich silver embroidery, following the line of the figure on the body and in squares over the sleeves. Maharajah Holkar, though comparatively plainly dressed in a green silk surtout, with waist-belt of jewels, managed somehow to look distinguished amidst the rest; whether by his big Henry-the-Eighth figure, or by the air of the great potentate with which he, as the principal Indian chief present, brought up the rear.

An interesting figure in this procession was an Indian Princess, the Maharani of Kuch-Behar, who wore yellow silk, with trimming of plumb beads, and had her head partly veiled in white net; while another lady eagerly gazed at, in the procession which succeeded, was the Queen of Hawaii, who was accompanied by her heiress apparent, Princess Liliyowokalani. These two ladies were both of dusky complexion, but otherwise, in dress as in bearing, they might have been English women of rank. Queen Kapiolani wore a trained dress of black satin, brocade with red roses and green leaves; while the Princess was in a plain black velvet dress, each having the red sash of some order from shoulder to waist. The Duchess of Teck, in a ruby velvet train and heliotrope striped silk petticoat, accompanied by her daughter, in a white striped silk and a white bonnet trimmed with rosebuds, were the next arrivals.

Presently came a grand procession of her Majesty's Royal guests. Royalties from all parts of the earth—reigning Princes and Princesses in some cases, heirs to the thrones in other cases, and a great company of Lords and Ladies-in-Waiting, all came sailing up the nave in due order of precedence, and were shown to seats in the choir or sacristy. The Infanta Donna Eulalia of Spain looked particularly striking amidst this cloud of great personages, by reason of her white lace mantilla, elevated on high over a tall comb; her dress was of pale pink, veiled with a quantity of white lace. The Queen of the Belgians, too, looked extremely well in a dress of the palest blue silk, cut rather low to allow of the wearing of a magnificent diamond necklace. The Crown Prince of Sweden, in a white uniform, with a marvellous green plume to his three-cornered hat, and the Crown Prince of Austria, also in white uniform, were noticeable amidst the throng of more plainly dressed Princes, all of whom, however, were in uniform. The King of the Belgians, the King of the Hellenes, the King of Saxony, the King of Denmark, the Crown Princes of Austria, Portugal, Denmark, Saxe-Weimar, and many other Princes were included in this procession.

And now there came a breathless hush of expectation; for, by that occult force which thrills through great assemblages, it became known that the Queen was near at hand. The Princes of the Church walked out of the nave into the porch; the Royal trumpeters, in their coats of gold embroidery and royal red velvet, raised their silver trumpets to their lips; then, after a very brief pause, the musical triumphal fanfare burst forth, the organist laid his fingers upon the keys ready to peal out a march of Handel's the instant the trumpets were silent; and amidst this stately blare, and the uprising of all the congregation, the procession of the Queen and her Royal family entered the nave.

Minor Canons and the greater Church dignitaries lead the way; then come Heralds, Ushers, Grooms-in-Waiting; and behind these, walking in threes, file after file, the Princes who call the Queen mother—her Majesty's grandsons, sons-in-law, and sons, the younger leading the way. The last line but

one consists of the Grand Duke of Hesse on the right, Prince Christian on the left, with the stately form of the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany in the centre. The Prince of Wales, with the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught on his either hand, comes behind. Then Garter King-at-Arms, the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward walking backwards; and then, unsupported, drawing and holding all eyes, a figure of singular dignity and interest—THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty's dress showed a happy compromise between the full State, which would have made an open carriage impossible, and plain morning dress. For the first time for a quarter of a century the Queen wore a white bonnet. The dainty white Alençon lace structure, with its little plume of white feathers in the front, might almost have been called a cap; but the Stuart-shaped brim in front was defined by a row of closely-set and large-sized diamonds, which glittered regally above the Sovereign's brow; and a large brooch of the same precious stones shone amidst the lace of the back. The dress and train were of stripes of black broché and satin alternately, the petticoat and berthe of black lace over white; the broad blue ribbon of the Garter crossed the bosom, and many orders glittered on the breast. So, with her train sweeping behind her, the Queen slowly walked through the nave, and along the choir to the dais; she alone ascending the front steps (the Princes and Princesses passing round to others at the sides), and so to take her seat of State.

Pausing before she sat down in the Coronation chair, the Queen bowed low, first to her Royal guests, directly in front of all, who all bent in response; then to the Diplomatic Corps and the Peers on her right hand, and the Commons on the left. But she was seated before the Princes and Princesses had passed round the dais, and acknowledged with a bend of the head the deep reverence which each of her children made as they passed by the Throne to their seats at the back of the dais.

Behind her Majesty in the procession came the Princesses of her family; the Crown Princess of Germany and the Princess of Wales walking together next to the Queen, and eighteen other Princesses, all her Majesty's daughters, daughters-in-law, or grand-daughters following after. The Princess of Wales wore a cream silk dress lightly brocade with gold and a tulle bonnet with pink roses. Her Royal Highness's stomacher blazed with orders and with diamonds, as did also that of the Duchess of Edinburgh, whose dress was a heavy gold brocade on a pale gold ground. The Princess Royal and Princess Helena both wore very light grey silk, slightly trimmed with olive velvet; Princess Beatrice had on a delicate pink, with a bonnet all of roses. In each case, a petticoat of fine lace accompanied the heavier fabric. The whole bevy of younger Princesses wore white, or palest blue, or softest pink, with the one sad exception of the Duchess of Albany, whose mourning was not laid aside even for this joyful occasion, though her more antique dress was relieved by a plastron and tablier of white, and her black bonnet by a white feather. The dresses were all made with long trains.

The following is a complete programme of the Queen's procession:—

Three Minor Canons.	Three Minor Canons.
Three Canons Residentiary.	Three Canons Residentiary.
Bishop of London.	Archbishop of York.
Dean of Westminster.	Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lancaster Herald.	Windsor Herald.
Gentleman Usher.	Gentleman Usher.
Comptroller in Lord Chamberlain's Department.	Groom-in-Waiting.
Groom of the Robes.	Groom of the Robes.
Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales.	Vice-Chamberlain.
Prince of Saxe-Meiningen.	Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein.
Prince Henry of Prussia.	Prince George of Wales.
Grand Duke Sergius of Russia.	Prince Albert Victor of Wales.
Prince Henry of Battenberg.	Marquis of Lorne.
Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.	Crown Prince of Germany.
Duke of Connaught.	Prince of Wales.
Lord Steward.	Garter King of Arms.
Master of the Horse.	Lord Chamberlain.
Chamberlain to Crown Princess of Germany.	Mistress of the Robes.
Crown Princess of Germany.	Chamberlain to Princess of Wales.
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.	Princess of Wales.
Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg).	Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne.
Duchess of Connaught.	Duchess of Edinburgh.
Princess William of Prussia.	Duchess of Albany.
Princess Louise of Wales.	Princess of Saxe-Meiningen.
Princess Maude of Wales.	Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Russia.
Princess Sophia of Prussia.	Princess Victoria of Wales.
Princess Irene of Hesse.	Princess Victoria of Prussia.
Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.	Princess Margaret of Prussia.
Woman of the Bed-chamber.	Princess Louise of Battenberg.
Maid of Honour.	Prince Alfred of Edinburgh.
Ladies-in-Waiting on the Royal Princesses.	Lady of the Bed-chamber.
Captain of Yeomen of the Guard.	Maid of Honour.
Clerk-Marshal.	Gold Stick.
Master of the Household.	Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms.
Equerry-in-Waiting.	Master of the Buckhounds.
Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.	Privy Purse.
Gentlemen-in-Waiting on the Royal Princesses.	Equerry-in-Waiting.
	Silver Stick.

A more brilliant spectacle can seldom have been seen than that presented as the Queen sat on her throne, while the uniformed Princes and the stately galaxy of Princesses stood around her while the service proceeded.

A few words of invocation from the Archbishop and the people were followed by a magnificent rendering of the "Te Deum," the boys of the Chapels Royal of St. James's and the Savoy, with the full choir of the Abbey and reinforcements of the best voices from other churches, chanting this to the accompaniment of the grand organ. Then the Lord's Prayer was said by priests and people, followed by the special prayers recited, as they were composed, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and which are to be said in every church in the land on one day of this Jubilee week. The Lesson (1 Peter ii. 6-13) was then read by the Dean, after which Dr. Bridge's anthem, introducing a fine chorale by the Prince Consort, and also at intervals the familiar strains of "God save the Queen," moved all hearts. Another prayer from the Archbishop and the benediction concluded the religious service.

Very interesting, too, was the scene when, after the Archbishop's benediction, her Majesty rose and received the homage of all her children. First the Princes approached, one after another, and, bending low, kissed the Royal hand, receiving in return a kiss upon the cheek from her Majesty; then the Princesses in turn, in like manner paid their reverence. Without further delay the processions were re-formed, and passed away, the Indian Princes going last. So ended the grandest State ceremony of this generation; one, indeed, practically unique in the annals of modern England.

The officiating clergy at the service in the Abbey were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Dean of Westminster, Canon Protheroe, Canon

Duckworth, Archdeacon Farrar, Canon Rowsell, Canon Furse, Canon Westcott, Rev. S. Flood Jones, Rev. Dr. Troutbeck, Rev. H. A. Cotton, Rev. E. Price, and the Rev. J. H. Cheadle. Among the other clergy present were twenty-seven Bishops, twenty Deans, representatives of the Lower House of Convocation and of every diocese in England and Wales. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, St. Andrews, Durham, and Manchester; the public schools, Westminster, Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby, Marlborough, Uppingham, Clifton, Shrewsbury, Charterhouse, and others; the Ladies' College of Gorton at Cambridge, and Lady Margaret Hall, at Oxford; the Royal Society and other learned institutions, were represented by their heads, masters, or professors.

THE RETURN TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Royal procession, in returning from the Abbey to Buckingham Palace, started at half-past one o'clock. It went up Parliament-street and Whitehall to Charing-cross, through Cockspur-street and Pall-mall, and up St. James's-street to Piccadilly, on to Hyde Park-corner, and down Constitution-hill. The order of the Queen's procession was maintained as before, in the ten Royal carriages filled with the Ladies-in-Waiting, the Court officials, the younger Princes and Princesses of her Majesty's family, preceding the State carriage which conveyed her Majesty, the Crown Princess of Germany, and the Princess of Wales; while the Queen's three sons, her five sons-in-law, and her nine grandsons or grandsons-in-law, rode in front of her carriage. This was now followed by the secondary procession of fifteen carriages with the foreign guests of her Majesty, including four Kings, nine Royal Crown Princes with several Crown Princesses, Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses, and other Princes and Princesses, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, Danish, and Greek. The Indian Princes and Maharajahs, the Persian, Japanese, and Siamese, and the Queen of Hawaii, came last in the united three processions. Along Pall-mall and in St. James's-street, the members of the various clubs, with their lady friends, sitting in the raised boxes that almost continuously lined some parts of the street, or at the windows above, greeted her Majesty with cheers and wavings of hats and handkerchiefs, while the crowd on the side-pavements added a more popular element to this loyal demonstration. It was the same in St. James's-street, where the Conservative Club, the Devonshire Club, and Brooks's, vied with each other in a truly Unionist expression of British sentiment. This street was kept by the Coldstream Guards, and the imposing display of decorations had a noble effect. In the westward route along Piccadilly and the upper side of the Green Park, at Hyde Park-corner, and at Grosvenor-place, the scene of the earlier hour was renewed. The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace at three o'clock.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

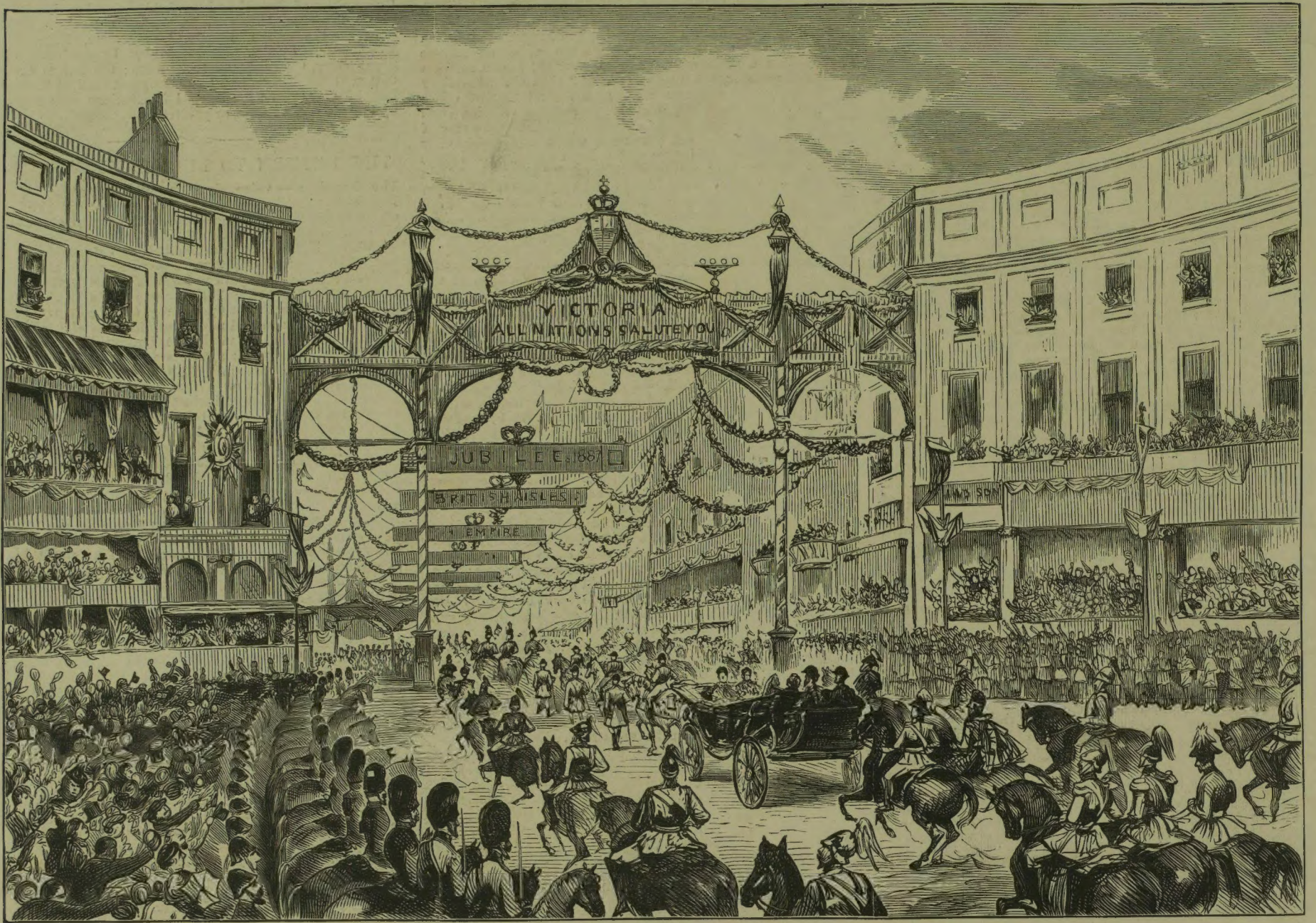
The 21st day of June is the longest day of the year in England, and six hours were yet remaining before the departure of its summer daylight could allow the next grand sight, that of the evening illuminations, to be enjoyed by hundreds of thousands of indefatigable spectators wandering through all the principal streets from Piccadilly to Cornhill. Our space is nearly filled, and we cannot pretend to give anything like a description of this portion of the festive preparations. In Piccadilly, Park-lane, and Mayfair, the mansions of several noblemen and gentlemen, notably those of Lord Rothschild, the Duke of Cambridge, and Sir Algernon Borthwick; in Oxford-street, the establishments of Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove and others; in Regent-street, those of Messrs. Peter Robinson and Jay and Sons, the London Stereoscopic Company, and Mr. Van der Weyde; in Bond-street, that of Messrs. Hancock's; in the southern part of Regent-street and Waterloo-place, the whole arrangement; and in Pall-mall, many of the buildings already noticed, shone with brilliant and ingenious devices of gas, electric-light, and lime-light, the variety of which must be left to more detailed accounts than we can give. Messrs. T. Verity and R. Spiers have the credit of the Waterloo-place arrangements both for daylight decoration and illumination at night. We should also notice especially the magnificent display on the front of Messrs. Howell and James's premises. In the Strand, there were many effective illuminations; and here we may be permitted to mention that the novel design which brightened the front of the *Illustrated London News* office excited lively admiration from the vast multitude. The people frequently spontaneously cheered and lustily sang "God save the Queen" at sight of the white statue of her Majesty placed upon the cascade on the roof, lit up by the rainbow lime-lights cast on the miniature waterfall from St. Clement Danes Church opposite. This loyal demonstration continued till the small hours of Wednesday morning. Besides a glowing array of flags, there was a tasteful floral display on the façade of the *Illustrated London News* office. "God bless our Queen" was the device formed by the bold cork letters, embellished with a profusion of flowers, the whole being admirably disposed under the direction of Mr. Murray, of Messrs. Oldis Brothers, 35, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square. Mr. Hart, of Gloucester-road, South Kensington, was the florist who supplied most of the beautiful plants and flowers. But the rare collection of orchids came from the well-known orchid importers of St. Albans, Messrs. F. Sander and Co., who also furnished the Queen's bouquet. In Fleet-street, too, the newspaper offices showed well; the *Daily News* publishing office had its windows converted into bowers of verdure and flowers, through which shone the electric light. The illuminations provided by Messrs. Defries and Co., in the City proper, claim more particular notice.

The Bank of England presented a very magnificent and brilliant appearance. The whole building was outlined with variegated lamps in gas, principally ruby and white; above were festoons of white lamps with ruby knots, surmounted by twelve large stars. In the centre of the building was a handsome crystal medallion bearing the motto "Long live our gracious Queen," surmounted by a Royal crown in jewels, the device being in the centre of a laurel branch in natural colours; on each side V. R. and a Brunswick star in crystal.

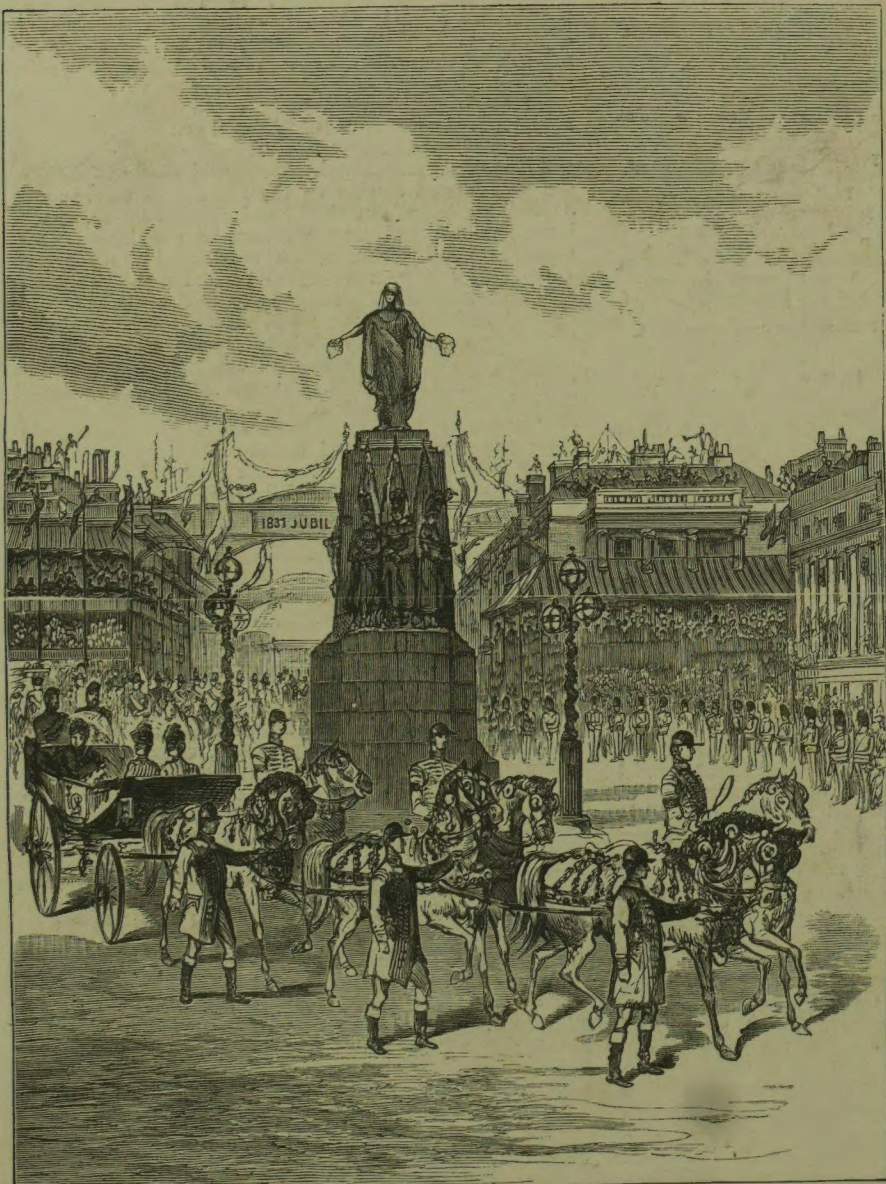
The Royal Exchange was handsomely illuminated by thousands of oil-lamps in various colours. On the front of the building was a great oval, with wreaths of laurels, surmounted by a Royal crown. At the sides were two shields, with the arms of the City in centre, encircled by laurel leaves. The pillars were snaked with golden lamps, with garlands of green lamps, tied with bows in blue, above.

The Mansion House was also grandly illuminated. Each lamp-post bore a Royal crown in shining crystals; the pillars were entwined with richly coloured gas illumination lamps, and were surmounted by garlands of lamps in green with ornaments in ruby. In front of the columns was a crystal medallion, having the Royal arms in centre, with the motto around, "Long live our Queen;" above it, an Imperial crown.

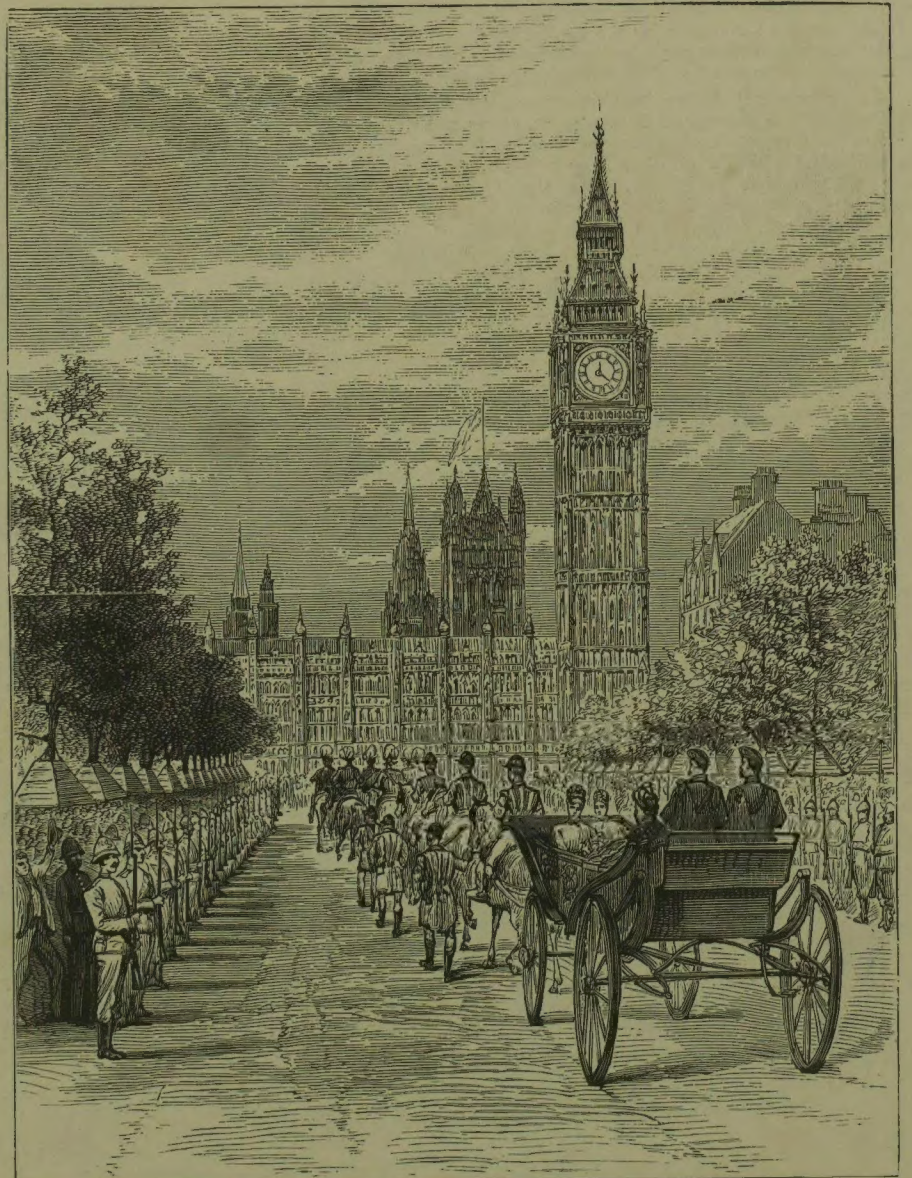
THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL IN LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 21.



THE ROYAL PROCESSION IN REGENT-STREET.



THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING THE GUARDS' MEMORIAL IN WATERLOO-PLACE.



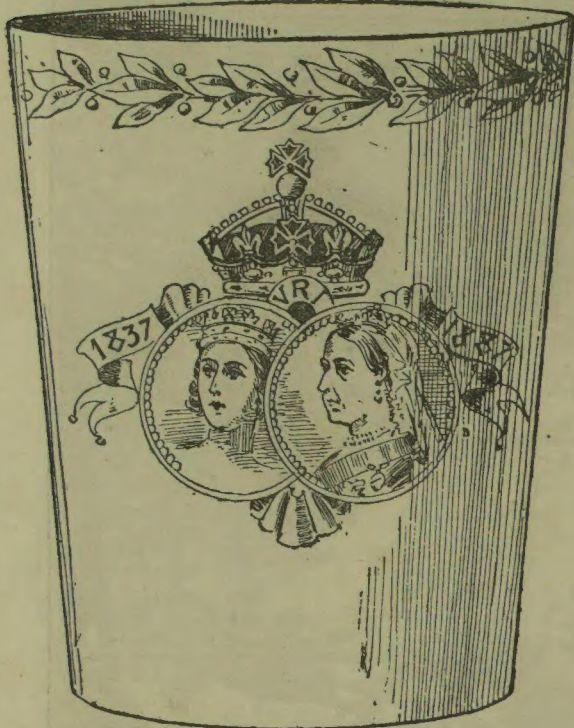
THE ROYAL PROCESSION ON THE VICTORIA EMBANKMENT.



THE ROYAL PROCESSION IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

THE CHILDREN'S JUBILEE FETE IN HYDE PARK.

On Wednesday, the second day of the Queen's Jubilee festivities, thirty thousand children of the Board schools and other elementary schools in London were brought together in Hyde Park, where a space was reserved for them, marked by rows of decorative masts with festoons of flags, north from Hyde Park-corner, tents being erected and seats provided for the female teachers. The children had refreshments in the shape of buns and milk; and to each was presented a Jubilee Memorial Mug,



JUBILEE MUG GIVEN TO EACH OF THE THIRTY THOUSAND CHILDREN IN HYDE PARK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

of which 45,000 were manufactured by Messrs. Doulton and Co., at the Burslem Pottery, Staffordshire, to the order of the Prince of Wales. Six military bands were provided; there was dancing, shows, and games. The sunny hours of the afternoon were spent in play, till the Queen, leaving London for Windsor, drove through Hyde Park, and was received by the children with as much joy, and with as much love, as she ever inspired in the hearts of any of her older subjects.

The children assembled about eleven o'clock in the morning in two divisions, one, which included those from schools chiefly on the Middlesex side of the river, meeting in Regent's Park, and the other, formed of scholars from the south side and from Westminster, in St. James's Park, from which places they were taken to Hyde Park. The Regent's Park division consisted of five brigades, numbering about 2500 each, the first, composed of children from the City of London, being led by Mr. Edgar Vincent, and the second, formed of children from Finsbury and Marylebone, by Mr. Edmund Barnes, a member of the London School Board. The third brigade came from Marylebone and Hackney, and was led by Captain Brodie, King's Royal Rifles; the fourth, from Hackney and the Tower Hamlets, led by Captain H. W. Lawson, M.P., Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry; and the fifth consisted of children also from the Tower Hamlets, led by Mr. W. Sheffield, late 2nd Life Guards, Drill Instructor to the London School Board, the whole being under the supervision of Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P. The Brigade Commanders were mounted, and to each brigade was attached a bugler from the Queen's Westminster Rifles to sound the advance and halt, when necessary. In order to facilitate the formation of the various groups in the park, badges bearing their brigade number were worn by all the teachers and children, and standards bearing the corresponding numbers denoted to each contingent its appointed place of gathering. Before eleven o'clock the children began to stream into that portion of the park which goes by the name of Marylebone-green, at York-gate, opposite St. Marylebone parish church. Those who came from a distance were for the most part conveyed in waggonettes. As they arrived they were directed to their brigade stations by Mr. Sheffield, and there formed up in columns and companies of one hundred, each company being separated from that behind by a distance of twelve paces, the girls being either in separate companies or placed to the left of their male schoolfellows. No limit of age appeared to have been drawn in selecting the children. Shortly after twelve o'clock the bugle sounded, and the companies stood up and formed fours with remarkable precision and promptitude. Then, at another signal, the first brigade, headed by the Queen's Westminster, moved off amidst the cheers of the spectators, the other brigades following at intervals of three minutes. The route taken was through York-gate, across Marylebone-road, down Nottingham-place, Nottingham-street, High-street, Thayer-street, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, and Duke-street, across Oxford-street and Grosvenor-square, and along Upper Grosvenor-street, the procession entering Hyde Park through Grosvenor-gate. The marching was good, and the most dangerous part of the route—that where Oxford-street was crossed—was passed without accident, thanks to the exertion of the teachers and the assistance of the police. On arrival at the park, each brigade was played in by the band, and led direct to its numbered tent, outside which they were formed two deep, and were conducted to the tables, where each child was given a bag containing a bun, a meat-pie, an orange, and sweetmeats, and a Jubilee stoneware mug. After disposing of the food they were dispersed to enjoy the amusements provided until three o'clock, when the bugle was sounded to call the children together, in order to receive the Queen. This, after some little trouble, was successfully managed, and the little ones were drawn up in lines two deep to await the arrival of her Majesty, on her way to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway for Windsor.

The Jubilee Memorial Mug, of which we give an illustration, is a good half-pint cylindrical cup, without a handle, widening somewhat to the rim, made of soft white porcelain. Its front exhibits two medallion portraits of the Queen, one as a girl, the other as a woman of her present age, both wearing the crown; the first with the hair arranged in curls down the sides of the face, which was the fashion of that time for young women; the second, with a lace veil at the back of the head. The dates 1837 and 1887 are upon a scroll above, which bears also the letters V. R.; the whole surmounted by an Imperial crown.

A RELIC PRESERVED.

At the foot of University-avenue at Glasgow there has just been completed the memorial gate-house presented to the College by Mr. William Pearce, M.P. Like Phoenix out of the ashes of its former self, the gate-house has arisen from the ruins of the ancient College buildings in High-street there, and, with the quaint old stairway already transferred to the entrance of the west quadrangle on Gilmour Hill, will serve as a link between the old seat of learning and the new.

With the single and notable exception of her cathedral, Glasgow has not been distinguished for the preservation of historic buildings. The ancient Palace of the Bishops, and the Prebends' house at the head of the High-street, from which the ill-fated Lord Darnley was carried to the Kirk o' Fields, have been swept away; while the mansion of the Earls of Lennox in Gallowgate, the house at the head of Salt-market occupied by Cromwell in 1650, and many other relics of antiquity, have given place to more useful, but less interesting, structures. There is the greater value, therefore, attached to the something tangible rescued from the general levelling to keep awake the memories of the past. It is not yet quite seventeen years since Glasgow professor and student migrated two miles westward; but within that time the whole aspect of their ancient haunts has changed. Last of all to be improved away has been the old College, with its time-darkened front and its beetling balconies; and it might have been hoped that something would be done to preserve the amenities of the spot where for four hundred and ten years had been kept burning the vestal fires of learning in the West. The ancient edifice, besides, its long, heavily-carved façade looking out upon the narrow pavement, its low-browed doorways, and its quaint attic windows in the steep roof, formed almost a unique example of old Scottish architecture. But Utilitarianism has conquered, the quiet quadrangles paced by so many generations of teacher and scholar have been invaded by the haste and bustle of worldly commerce, and the venerable front of the College itself is already only a picture of the memory. Not even the curious curved thunder-rod erected on the old College steeple in 1772 by the celebrated Franklin has been able to avert impending doom. There is something of the irony of fate in the fact that the very creature, Steam, whose powers, like the genii of Eastern tales, were first evoked within these walls, should become the desecrator of their enclosures. For it was while sheltered in the College precincts from the jealousy of his rivals, the instrument-makers of Glasgow, that James Watt meditated his great discovery; and it is to make way for a railway station that the ancient buildings have been dismantled.

The high narrow gatehouse at the foot of University-avenue, with its steep roof and crow-stepped gables, is an eloquent relic of old Scottish architecture, and its dark and sculptured stones carry the mind back along the lines of the College's history. On Jan. 7, 1450-1, forty years after the foundation of St. Andrew's University, William Turnbull, the twenty-second Bishop of Glasgow, at the request of King James II, obtained a bull from Pope Nicholas V. for the establishment of a *Studium Generale* in his barony. The first abode of this Padagogium or College of Arts, as it was called, is supposed to have stood in the Rotten-row. Before long, however, in 1460, James, Lord Hamilton, bequeathed to the Regents of the College four acres of land with a house in High-street; and on this spot, through storms political, military, and religious, the University of the West carried on her work of culture until 1870. The buildings lately taken down to create space for the North British Railway Station were completed in 1662, and it was on Sept. 26 of that year that the Earl of Middleton and a Committee of the Privy Council sitting, after a drunken revel, it is said, in the Senate-House in the first quadrangle, issued the order for all clergymen to acknowledge Archbishop Fairfowl and the episcopal system: an order by which four hundred ministers—a third of the clergy of Scotland, among whom was Principal Gillespie, of the University itself—were turned out of their livings, and the bitter persecution of the Covenanters was brought about.

Glasgow University, indeed, shared, as was to be expected, in most of the vicissitudes of the nation's history. She had been thrown into great disorder by the deposing of her professors, who were Catholics, at the Reformation. It was one of her benefactors, Zachary Boyd (his bust stood near the foot of the College steeple), who, in 1650, thundered the opprobrious epithet of "Malignant" in Cromwell's face from the Barony Church pulpit, and whom the Dictator afterwards, by way of punishment, treated at his lodging to a prayer of three hours' duration. She suffered loss of revenue, too, by the establishment of Episcopacy at the Restoration. But with the Revolution in 1689 her fortunes again began to rise, and have continued prosperous till now.

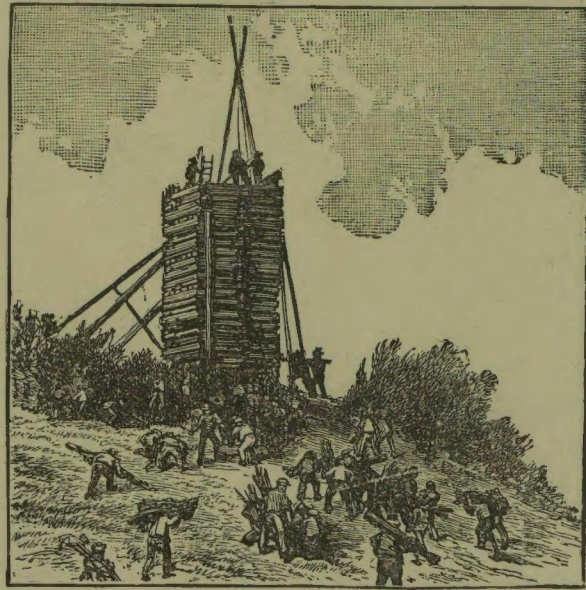
The decay of the locality, buried, as it was, far east in the depths of old Glasgow, ultimately led to the removal of the seat of learning, and, after negotiations in 1846 for the sale of the site in High-street to the ill-fated Monklands Junction Railway Company, it was finally disposed of to the projectors of the City Union Railway for the sum of £100,000 in 1864, and in 1870 the classes removed to the magnificent Gothic pile erected on Gilmour Hill after the plans of the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott. The associations, however, which had gathered round the ancient college in High-street will not be forgotten. In the long list of learned and noble personages who have been honoured as Rectors of the University appear the names of Cathcart, Dundas, and Jeffrey, illustrious in law; of Burke, Brougham, and Palmerston, in statesmanship; and of Macaulay, Alison, and Bulwer Lytton, in literature. Here, too, Adam Smith was first a student, then a professor; here he prepared for the writing of his famous "Wealth of Nations"; and here, afterwards, he was chosen for the rectorship. Another distinguished student was Thomas Campbell, the poet, who, in 1827, also became Rector, ousting no less a competitor than the Wizard of the North himself, Sir Walter Scott. Glasgow College, too, a century earlier, was the alma-mater of the surgeon-novelist, Tobias George Smollett, and while occupying her chair of Moral Philosophy in 1774, Dr. Thomas Reid meditated his "Inquiry into the Human Mind." About these dusky porticoes once was wont to pace a young student from Finlary, called Norman Macleod, talking of all things in heaven and on earth; and from the dim old class-rooms there passed southwards, in 1830, one Archibald Campbell Tait, who was to become Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England. The place was pregnant as well with less peaceful recollections. Past the College gate on May 13, 1568, the Regent Murray rode to the battle of Langside; and under its heavy front in the first days of January, 1746, Prince Charles Edward passed on his way to Falkirk and Culloden.

All these memories seem to cling about the ancient masonry which has been re-erected at the new University gate; and it is pleasant to reflect that the massive stone balconies and scrolled window canopies, dark with the ages during which they have watched the busy world go by, are likely to witness for many another generation to their storied honours.

G. E. T.

THE MALVERN JUBILEE BEACON.

The lighting up of the beacon-fire on the highest summit of the Malvern Hills, which was the signal for the lighting up of similar beacon-fires all over England and Wales last Tuesday night, attracted an immense concourse of spectators. Positions on all the elevated spots in England and Wales had been selected, Malvern giving the signal, which was to be taken by all the other high spots within sight, from which rockets would signal to others to light their fires all over the kingdom, as was done at a former famous historical epoch poetically recorded by Macaulay. The beacon-fire had been built on the top of the highest summit of the Malvern Range—viz., the Worcestershire Beacon, about 1400 ft. above the level of the sea, and was raised to a height of over 50 ft., its circumference



BUILDING THE STACK FOR THE MALVERN BEACON.

being about 109 ft. Our illustration shows the work of building up this huge pile of firewood. It was kindled at ten o'clock, when a torch was applied by the chairman of the committee. Answering rockets sprang up from every village, town, and hamlet in the valley of the Severn, and fires burst out on every side. Among the most prominent hills on which they were visible in this district were the Bredons, Broadway on the Cotswold edge, Cheltenham Old Hills, Ankerdine, Old Storridge, Bromsgrove, Lickey, Woodbury, and Abberley Hills. Rocket signalling was repeated at ten-minute intervals until half-past ten, from which hour the fires gradually died out. An illustration of the kindling of the beacon-fire will probably be given in our next publication.

Her Majesty's yearlings were disposed of last Saturday at Hampton Court. The twenty-nine lots realised 7950 guineas.

Mr. Alderman Harwood has been elected Mayor of Manchester, in place of the late Mr. Alderman Curtis.

Steamers arrived at Liverpool last week from American and Canadian ports with 2805 cattle and 5465 quarters of beef.

The Wheatsheaf Hall Free Library on Monday was handed over to the newly instituted Free Library Commissioners for Lambeth. Sir Lyon Playfair gave an address on the occasion.

Mr. Herbert Thorndike gave a vocal recital at Prince's Hall on Monday; and another by him is announced for next Monday at the same hall.

At the sale of Lord Crawford's library, last week, in the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, the Mazarin or Gutenberg Bible was bought by Mr. Quaritch for £2650. The week's sale realised £14,000.

Official statistics of the Society of Friends show that in Great Britain the members include 7364 males and 8089 females; the total being seventy-three more at the end than at the beginning of the recent denominational year.

The sixth and concluding portion of the works of art from the Lonsdale Collection was sold at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods', on Saturday, the last day being occupied with the disposal of the choice collection of Dutch, French, Italian, and English pictures. The day's sale realised £28,500, making a grand total for the sale of £62,650.

With a view to stimulating others to lend a helping hand towards the noble work carried on upon the high seas by the Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen, Mr. R. C. L. Bevan has written to the director offering a donation of £100, provided £1900 be raised by July 31. Acceptances of Mr. Bevan's challenge should be addressed to The Director, Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen, Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., London.

The University of Cambridge held a special Congregation on Monday, for the purpose of voting a loyal address to the Queen, conferring Honorary Degrees on the Lord Mayor of London and other persons of distinction, and hearing the prize exercises of the year recited. The proceedings commenced with the voting of the address to the Queen. Honorary LL.D. degrees were then conferred upon the following gentlemen:—Sir Reginald Hanson, M.A., of Trinity College, Lord Mayor of London; the Hon. William Charles Windever, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney; the Hon. Sir William Wilson Hunter, late Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta; the Hon. Sir Donald Alexander Smith, of Montreal; Arato Hamao, late Vice-President of the Imperial University of Tokio, President of the Fine Arts Commission of the University of Public Instruction of Japan, and the honorary degree of D.Sc. to Asa Gray, Professor of Natural History (Botany) and Keeper of the University Herbarium and Botanical Library, Harvard University. The Lord Mayor subsequently lunched with the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Taylor) at St. John's Lodge.

OUR JUBILEE NUMBERS.

We beg to announce that this week's Publication is the

FIRST OF A SERIES

OF

JUBILEE NUMBERS

to be issued Week by Week during the

CELEBRATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE.

"Illustrated London News" Office, 198, Strand.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Frederica of Hanover, left Balmoral on the afternoon of Thursday week, and drove to Ballater, starting thence for the south just before three o'clock. The Royal party travelled by special train to Windsor, which was reached at nine o'clock the following morning. They were met at the station by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who drove with her Majesty to the Castle. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany visited the Queen at Windsor Castle last Saturday, and remained to luncheon, returning afterwards to Norwood. Her Majesty received in audience the Maharajah Holkar of Indore and a number of representatives of Indian princes and chiefs who have come to attend the Jubilee ceremonial. On Sunday morning the Queen drove to Frogmore, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and attended Divine service at the Royal Mausoleum. The Duchess of Connaught and some of the Royal household were present. The Dean of Windsor officiated. The Grand Duke Serge and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Russia, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, arrived at Windsor Castle, and had luncheon with the Queen and Royal family, returning subsequently to London. The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., had an audience of her Majesty. Shortly after eleven o'clock on Monday morning the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, after driving from Windsor Castle through the slopes to Frogmore, proceeded in an open pony-carriage up the Long Walk and through the park and High-street, to the Great Western railway station for the special train which left for London at 11.25. The Mayor and Corporation of Windsor in their robes had assembled at the bottom of Castle-hill to see the Queen's departure. Her Majesty, who was much cheered on her progress through the gaily decorated Windsor streets, was looking remarkably well, and evinced her pleasure at the reception. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught had left for London by an earlier train. Her Majesty was received all along the route from Paddington Station to Buckingham Palace with exuberant demonstrations of loyalty. On Tuesday morning her Majesty went in State to Westminster Abbey to attend the Jubilee Thanksgiving Service. An account of the Royal Procession and of the Service in the Abbey is given in another part of the Paper. The Queen did not experience any ill effects from her long and arduous duties; and after a short rest upon returning to Buckingham Palace from the Thanksgiving Service, she reviewed the Naval Brigade, numbering 500 men, who came from Portsmouth to furnish a guard of honour. The men marched past her Majesty opposite Buckingham Palace, the Queen viewing them from a balcony over the porch. In the evening her Majesty gave a banquet to her Royal guests. Sixty-four Royal personages were entertained in the Queen's room, and 132 covers were laid for the members of the Royal household. The health of her Majesty was drunk at each table. The Queen subsequently held a Reception of Ministers and other personages. Her Majesty returned to Windsor on Wednesday, first witnessing the Children's Festival in Hyde Park, which is illustrated and described in the present issue.

We are requested to state that the number of telegrams addressed to the Queen conveying kind and loyal congratulations to her Majesty on the present occasion both from public bodies and private individuals is so overwhelming that it has been found impossible to send individual and separate replies. The Queen is much touched and greatly gratified by the expression of such loyalty and devotion on the part of all classes of her subjects. From all parts of the Continent, from India, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and the United States come telegrams testifying to the enthusiasm with which not only her own subjects, but foreigners in all parts of the world, are inspired on the occasion of the Jubilee of one admitted by all to merit fully the title of the most popular of Sovereigns. All unite in desiring for her Majesty a continuance of health and strength to carry on for many more years her beneficent rule.—Her Majesty has been pleased, on the occasion of her Jubilee, to confer an earldom upon Lord Londesborough; peerages of the United Kingdom upon the Earl of Strathmore and Viscount Galway; and peerages upon Sir John St. Aubyn, M.P., Sir William Armstrong, Sir J. McGarel Hogg, M.P., the Right Hon. G. Sclater-Booth, M.P., Mr. E. Fellows, and Mr. H. Eaton, M.P. The honour of a Knight of the Garter (Extra) has been conferred on the Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary, and several appointments and promotions in the Order of the Bath have been bestowed on Royal and distinguished personages now taking part in the Jubilee rejoicings. Baronetcies or knighthoods have been conferred on a number of gentlemen, and two appointments have been made to the Privy Council. The *Gazette* contains a long list of military promotions.

The Queen of Hawaii has presented to the Queen a piece of work made entirely of the feathers of a very rare bird from the Sandwich Islands. It appears that there are only two of this particular feather in the bird, and it has taken some thousands of feathers to make the wreath, which is the work of the Hawaiian Queen's own hands. It has been mounted on royal blue plush, set in a frame of gold, with the Royal arms and the arms of the Queen of Hawaii on either side, the whole being again surrounded by a border of royal blue, set with golden stars with eight points, representing the eight islands of the Sandwich group; above is the Royal crown and cushion set with diamonds.

The Jubilee was celebrated with special services on Sunday, and on Monday with various festivities, entertainments to children, the aged and the poor, distributions of medals, sports, processions, military displays, bonfires and fireworks, decorations, and illuminations at a large number of places in the United Kingdom. In many cases telegrams containing congratulatory addresses were forwarded by those assembled to her Majesty, and were answered. The festivities were generally continued for two or three days more.

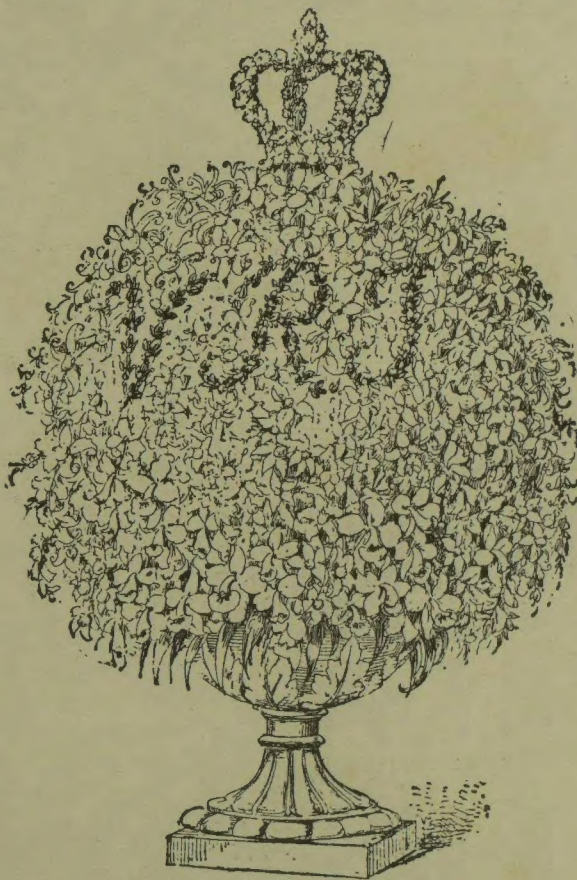
Yesterday week the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess, Prince George, and Princess Maud, laid the foundation-stone of the Jubilee Memorial Home for Homeless and Destitute Boys, appropriately named Shaftesbury House, in Shaftesbury-avenue, St. Giles's. Last Saturday the annual inspection of her Majesty's Body-Guard of Yeomen of the Guard took place in the garden of St. James's Palace. The corps was inspected by the Prince, who was accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George of Wales, and was received with a Royal salute. He then made a careful inspection of the ranks, at the conclusion of which three sides of a square were formed, when he expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the men. In the afternoon Prince Albert Victor, accompanied by Prince George of Greece, opened the new bridge at Hammer-smith, and laid a memorial-stone in one of the abutments of the bridge about to be constructed at Battersea. On Sunday afternoon the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, were present at Divine service in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, and Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Sweden, Prince and Princess William and Princess Henry of Prussia, and the

Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, visited the King of Denmark, the King of the Hellenes, and the Prince and Princess of Wales and remained to luncheon. The King and Queen of the Belgians, the King of Saxony, the Crown Prince of Portugal, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Prince Louis of Bavaria called at Marlborough House. The Prince accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, visited the King and Queen of the Belgians, the King of Saxony, the Crown Prince of Sweden, Prince Louis of Bavaria, and Prince Louis of Baden. Their Royal Highnesses gave a family dinner in the evening, at which some of her Majesty's guests were present. Prince Albert Victor, who was accompanied by Prince George, inspected about 1000 men of the Corps of Commissioners in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. Service was afterwards performed on one of the lawns by the Rev. H. Huleatt. On Monday morning the King of Denmark, the King of the Hellenes, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princesses Victoria and Maud, and the Duke of Sparta and Prince George of Greece, visited Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" Show at Earl's Court, Brompton. Prince Devawongse of Siam invested Prince Albert Victor with the order of the Crown of Siam at Marlborough House, in the name of his brother, the King. His Highness was subsequently received by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and remained to luncheon. Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret of Prussia likewise lunched with their Royal Highnesses. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, and Princesses Irene and Alix, the Crown Prince of Sweden, the Duc d'Aosta, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, called at Marlborough House.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany were present on Monday at a Jubilee demonstration of the Sunday-school children of Sydenham. Her Royal and Imperial Highness planted a memorial tree in the churchyard of St. Bartholomew, and the Vicar of the parish and the Pastor of the German Church presented addresses, cheers being given for the German Emperor and for the Queen. A numerous army of school children afterwards marched past the Prince and Princess.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE ORCHID BOUQUET.

Mr. F. Sander, of St. Albans, supplied the Jubilee bouquet by command of her Majesty, for the festival on Tuesday. It was



THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE ORCHID BOUQUET.

a cushion of orchids four feet high and five in diameter. The mass of the bouquet was composed of cattleya mossiae, fringed and interspersed with innumerable plumes of odontoglossum, oncidium, vanda—in short, all species of the lovely flower. A cattleya wagneri surmounted the whole, with a crown of golden oncidium and dendrobium. Standing prominent on this glorious bouquet were the letters V.R.L., in flowers of the scarlet epidendrum vitellinum majus; a cross of the same brilliant species surmounted the floral crown of gold. The bouquet was displayed at Buckingham Palace in the vase presented to Mr. Sander by the Empress of Germany.

The Jubilee present for the Queen of England from her children and grandchildren has been made in Berlin under the direction of the Crown Princess. Thirty-four children and grandchildren have contributed towards it. It is a massive piece of plate in gold, silver, and enamel, the whole forming a large table ornament in the style of the early part of the seventeenth century. The principal centrepiece of the ornament consists of a large-covered vase with the egg pattern on the lid, round the body, and on the pedestal. The egg-shaped ornament is artistically engraved with the arms of the donors. Two large medallions of massive gold, one with a portrait in relief of the Queen in the year 1837, and the other in the present year, occupy the centre. The lid is surmounted with the crown of the United Kingdom. On the right of the vase is a lion rampant, and to the left the unicorn on a stand representing rocks overgrown with plants. The base of the vase is an oval silver stand, on which are engraved the rose of England, the thistle of Scotland, and the shamrock of Ireland. The front of the ornament bears the Royal arms of Great Britain in enamel, and the back the initials of the Queen, also in enamel. On the front of the pedestal are the words: "To our Beloved Mother and Grandmother, on her Anniversary, 1837 and 1887, from her Children and Grandchildren." The whole is more than three feet long.

Before the close of the Lyceum season on July 16, in compliance with a generally expressed wish, there will be eight extra nights of "Faust," June 27 and 28 and July 8 to 15. The remaining nights are three of "Much Ado About Nothing," four of "Olivia," and two of "The Merchant of Venice."

FINE ARTS.

The Dudley Gallery Imperial Art Society, now open at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, seems from an inspection of the catalogue to be an old friend with a new and somewhat lengthened title. At any rate, its president is Mr. Walter Severn, and amongst its members and council are the names of many with whose work the walls of the Egyptian Hall Gallery has made us long since familiar. The present exhibition is exclusively devoted to water colour drawings and sketches, many of which are of more than average ability, although none soar to any great heights of artistic excellence. The president contributes four works, of which the "Three Linns, Braemore" (107), is the most attractive, as well as the most successful—although the open fly-book and gaffing-hook pertaining to no visible owner gives a comic idea of an "Incomplete Angler," which might furnish a theme for Mr. Burnand. The president's brother, Mr. Arthur Severn, is represented by a striking seapiece, "A Misty Morn" (49), in which the purple and orange tints of the somewhat solid waves suggest the existence of more direct light than the sky seems to afford. Mr. Hubert Medleycott is well represented by some careful studies of foreign street-life, amongst which "St. Ouen" (25), and "The Cathedral" (31), at Rouen, are amongst the most successful; but in his views of London he finds a dangerous rival in Mr. Topham Davidson, whose moonlight study of "Westminster Abbey" (252) is among the best things in the room. It does not, however, compare with Mr. Harry Goodwin's fairylike treatment of Boston "Stump" (112), one of the glories of East Anglia, which many talk about, but few go to see. We should also mention Mr. P. Ghent's "Edge of the Common" (37), Mr. F. G. Coleridge's "Windsor in the Floods" (63), Mr. Newton Benett's "Clifton Hampden" (71), Mr. F. Dixey's "East Coast Village" (77), Mr. N. E. Green's "Craigmillar Castle" (116), Mr. Charles Hern's "View from the Fishmarket, at Rye" (178), looking over the Icklesham Marshes; Mr. J. M. Donne's broadly painted, but effectively coloured, study, "Under the Marmolata" (193); Miss C. Peel's "Whitby Harbour" (255), and Miss Nora Davison's "Trawlers at Brixham" (258). It is impossible not to recognise in many of these works the touch of the amateur; but we do not say this in order to detract from their value, but if contrasted with such large works as Mr. J. Knight's study of Welsh scenery "Y Gam" (177), the rock which towers above the forbidding Llyn Idwal, the difference is at once perceptible. We should also give a very high place to the carefully-combined group of "Our Lord among the Doctors in the Temple" (28), which Mr. L. A. Waterford has treated with originality and true religious feeling, whilst ignoring all the conventionalities of place and dress which the archaeologist artist now too frequently introduces to conceal his want of imagination or sentiment. Mr. Henry A. Burton's studies of Venice (23 and 133), Miss Gaddam's reminiscences of Pisa (4) and Rome (58), and Mr. L. O'Brien's "Mount Hermit" (29), are delightful studies, and recall pleasant days of travel.

There is always an interest attaching to paintings on china, apart from any great artistic merit displayed in such work. It marks at once the earliest and most rudimentary phase of the application of the fine arts to industry, and the modern conventional border-line between trade and a genteel occupation, especially for ladies. For these and other reasons the annual exhibition at Messrs. Howell and James's Art Galleries (5-9, Regent-street) cannot fail to be attractive to a wide circle of art amateurs. It is not, perhaps, surprising if a certain level, both of excellence and intention, is observable year after year. There are limits not only to the powers of painters on porcelain, but also to the adaptability of the materials at their command. We must, however, admit that not a few of those who exhibit in this competition show very considerable talents, and succeed in sustaining the reputation which English porcelain painting has, among its many powerful rivals, consistently maintained. Of the tea sets, for instance, the "Rembrandt" (667), decorated by Miss E. D. Crawhall, with reproductions of the great Dutchman's etchings, is well worthy of a place in a cabinet beside many a highly-priced and prized specimen of "pencil Worcester." In like manner Miss Ursinus's designs in monochrome (677), and Miss Grace Lake's Dresden set (671) deserve commendation. Perhaps the most absolutely distinctive work is Mr. John Henry Ball's specimen of English lustre (222), of brilliant red colour, full of fire and variety, and more transparent than the older lustre-ware of Spain and Italy. We cannot think that M. Langlois' art improves as he grows older. His "Autumn" (71), to which a silver medal has been awarded, is altogether without interest and originality, and is merely the reproduction of an idea which for years he has "exploited" with success. Miss F. Lewis's "In the Orchard" (63), a study of apple-trees in blossom, is of a far higher order of art, and Miss Dorothea Palmer's "Corn Marigolds" (56) and "Primulas" (78) for truthful delicacy and refined treatment leave but little to be desired. M. A. Gautier's "Landscape" (156) is rather fluffy and patchy; and M. Quost's large plateau of "Fruit and Flowers" (80) reflects more credit on the potter than on the decorator, as those acquainted with the difficulty of "firing" these large works well know. Mr. E. Wheeler's reproductions in red monochrome of Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Age of Innocence" (185) and "Simplicity" (203), will commend themselves by their grace and careful adherence to the original; whilst "The Study of Flowers" (234), by Mr. C. Schuller, to which the gold medal of the year has been awarded, merits this distinction on the almost similar ground of a faithful study of Nature. Miss C. H. Spiers' "Head of Beatrice" (225) and "Laura" (233) show a steady hand, an accurate eye, and a delicate taste; and Miss L. Watts's "Woodland Scene" (373) and "In the Wood" (53) bear witness to no less sympathy with forest life. In conclusion we should mention the names of the other principal prize-winners, those amongst the amateurs being Miss Minnie Clarke (52), Miss Ethel Cooke (151), Miss Kate Clarke (700), Miss Amy Chapman (660), Miss Weir (604), Miss Farman (58), Miss Alice West (663); and amongst the professionals, Miss Charlotte Spiers, Miss Florence Lewis, Miss E. Welby, Miss Linnie Watts, and Messrs. Langlois, Schmidt, and Schuller.

The foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute will be laid by her Majesty on Monday, July 4. The site is on land lately occupied by the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

The Sheffield Corporation, at a special meeting, have decided by thirty-nine to five, four being neutral, to make an offer to the Sheffield Water Company to purchase their undertaking at a price which is estimated at £2,121,597.

Mr. Joseph Underhill, Q.C., of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyme, in succession to Mr. T. C. Sneyd-Kynnersley, who recently resigned the appointment, after having held it for upwards of nineteen years. Mr. Underhill was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1862.

General Hutchinson and Colonel Rich concluded their inspection of the Tay Bridge last Saturday afternoon on behalf of the Board of Trade. During their three days' inspection, the bridge was subjected to very severe tests, which it stood so well that the officials had no hesitation in passing it.



ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT THE WEST DOOR OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The postponement of Rossini's "Tell" last week—on account of the indisposition of Signor Prevost, who was to have made his debut as Arnoldo—has already been recorded.

The performances of last week not yet referred to consisted of "Ernani" and "La Traviata." On the former occasion, Mlle. Giulia Valda sustained the character of Elvira with signal success, both in its vocal and its dramatic aspect. Her performance altogether has advanced the high position previously obtained here. Her delivery of the brilliant aria, "Ernani, involami," was one of the principal features of the evening. Signor Figner has also gained a step by his artistic performance in the title-character, that of Don Carlos having been finely rendered by Signor D'Andrade. Signor Campello's resonant bass voice gave effect to the music of Don Silva, and minor parts were sufficiently well filled. Saturday's performance of "La Traviata" included the finished vocalisation of Madame Albani as Violetta; to which character she gives a factitious value by the charm of her singing and the grace of her acting. She was well supported by Signor Stagi as Alfredo and Signor D'Andrade as the elder Germont. On Monday "Un Ballo in Maschera" was repeated, with a strong cast, similar to that recently noticed. Signor Bevigiani continues to fulfil the onerous duties of conductor with unabated efficiency.

On Tuesday this establishment was closed, as was Drury-Lane Theatre, in consequence of the stoppage of all traffic.

ITALIAN OPERA.—DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The opening performances of Mr. Augustus Harris's new season were duly recorded last week. Scarcely ever has there been such activity in operatic management as that which characterises the scheme now referred to. A change of opera each night, with the introduction of many singers new to this country, but mostly of high Continental reputation, offer abundant variety to visitors, but render all but brief record impossible for the critic. Last week's performance of "Rigoletto" included the debut of Signorina Toresella as Gilda, and that of Signor Battistini in the title-character. The lady has vocal and dramatic merits which were effectively displayed in several instances, and will probably be more manifest when she discards the tremolo, which was too frequently apparent in her first appearance. The new representative of the Court Jester has a fine voice, and acts impressively without exaggeration. He is a decided acquisition to an already strong company. Signorina Fabbri was an efficient Maddalena, and Signor Runcio, as the Duke, repeated a meritorious performance that is familiar to all frequenters of our opera-houses.

In the representation of "Norma," Signorina Borelli made her first appearance here as the Druid Priestess; but, whether from nervousness or indisposition, or from both causes combined, her vocal efforts were so completely marred by constant and excessive tremolo that no fair estimate of the lady's powers could be formed from this display. As an actress, she appears to have had much experience, but vocal excellence is indispensable in florid music such as that of "Norma." The efficiency of Mlle. Engle as Adalgisa stood out in strong relief in the performance of the opera, as did the effective co-operation of Signori Runcio and Navarrini, respectively as Pollione and Oroveso. Yesterday (Friday) week "Aida" was given again, the cast as on the opening night (June 13), its very fine performance then having been even enhanced in effect on the later occasion.

A busy week closed with "Don Giovanni" on Saturday night, with the title-character well sustained by M. Maurel, as on previous occasions at the Covent-Garden Opera-house. Signorina Borelli, as Donna Anna, improved but little, if at all, on the disadvantageous impression made by her previous appearance. She seems to have good dramatic instincts; but no merits of this kind can counterbalance the disagreeable effect of the incessant and excessive vocal tremolo, which gives a kind of palsied effect to the music. As in a recent cast of the opera at Covent-Garden, the Elvira of Madame Nordica was an admirable feature, as was the piquancy of Madame Minnie Hauk's singing and acting as Zerlina. Signor Navarrini as Leporello gave his music effectively, but was stern rather than humorous in his acting; the contrary having been the case with Signor Ciampi's farcical impersonation of Masetto. Signor De Lucia's Don Ottavio did not rise above respectable mediocrity, and Signor Miranda was a satisfactory Commendatore.

On Monday "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was given with the debut of Mlle. Arnoldson as Rosina. The debutante has the advantages of youth and a prepossessing stage appearance. She is graceful in deportment and action, and possesses a bright and pure soprano voice of extensive compass. Her execution is facile, and her phrasing artistic. If not remarkable for power her vocalisation has much charm as well as brilliancy. She produced a very favourable impression by her refined delivery of Rossini's cavatina in the first act, which was confirmed by her subsequent performances; especially in the lesson-scene, in which she introduced a new waltz-aria by Signor Ardit, followed by a Swiss air. Signor Battistini was a competent Figaro; M. E. De Reszké gave exceptional effect to the music of Basilio; Signor De Lucia sang earnestly as Almaviva; Signor Ciampi was as farcical as heretofore in his well-known performance as Bartolo; and subordinate parts were well filled. On this occasion Mr. Randegger replaced Signor Mancinelli as conductor.

Each night's performance has been distinguished by a splendour of scenic and stage accessories such as had scarcely before been realised elsewhere. Hackneyed Italian operas have thus derived a fresh interest from the brilliancy of the surroundings in this respect.

The Philharmonic Society's seventh performance—the first morning concert—of the series took place last week, when the instrumental music included an overture, by Professor Sir G. A. Macfarren, entitled "Kenilworth" belonging to an Italian opera yet unheard. The prelude is an effective piece of orchestral writing, in which themes and treatment are alike interesting. M. Saint-Saëns gave an artistic rendering of Mozart's pianoforte concerto in E flat, with cadenzas by the player; and Miss Nettie Carpenter executed a violin solo by Vieuxtemps with much success. Vocal pieces were contributed by Madame Nordica. Other items of the programme call for no specific mention. The last concert of the season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

M. Saint-Saëns gave a grand orchestral concert at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon, when he played four of his own pianoforte concertos—a task that must have been as fatiguing to himself as it possibly was to some of his audience. So many long and elaborate works, heard in close juxtaposition at one sitting—however meritorious may be the compositions—are far in excess of the proportion which should be observed in well-regulated concert programmes.

The seventh of the Richter Concerts took place at St. James's Hall, last Monday evening, with an interesting programme, but devoid of specialty calling for comment.

A grand Jubilee concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday afternoon, including the co-operation of many of the artists, and the orchestra and chorus, of the Haymarket Opera Company. A concert on a similar scale, in the same locality, by artists of the Royal Italian Opera Company, will take place next Saturday afternoon, July 2.

Josef Hofmann, the marvellous child pianist, gave his third recital, at Prince's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon. The future of this veritable prodigy bids fair to be of an exceptional kind—that of an artist of the highest class, as distinguished from that of a mere juvenile wonder.

Last week's concerts included that of Herr Joseph Wieniawski, the eminent pianist, whose effective trio (op. 40) was an important feature in the programme; the executants having been the composer of the work, Madame Norman-Néruda, and Signor Piatti.

Yesterday (Friday) week a testimonial, consisting of a work of art in bronze, accompanied with an address, was presented, at Freemasons' Tavern, to Mr. Henry Littleton, the proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.

Mr. A. Buhl has postponed his so-called "Jubilee Pianoforte Recitals," originally announced for every day this week.

Mr. Alfred Napoleon's second pianoforte recital, under the immediate patronage of the Crown Prince and Princess of Portugal, took place on Thursday afternoon at Prince's Hall.

Mr. Charles Hallé's interesting chamber-music concerts at St. James's Hall are approaching the end of the series. The programme of the sixth, yesterday (Friday) afternoon, included Schubert's Octet for wind and stringed instruments—a work almost comparable in importance and beauty to the great Septet of Beethoven.

Madame Catherine Penna's annual benefit-concert has been announced for Friday afternoon, June 24, at the Portman Rooms.

Herr Paul Eckhoff (pianist) gives the first of three recitals this (Saturday) afternoon, at his residence, West Bolton-gardens. His first programme is selected from Liszt's compositions, the remaining recitals being devoted respectively to Wagner and Beethoven.

A concert will be given at the Athenæum, Highbury New Park, next Wednesday evening, June 29, by the Highbury New Park School of Music. Mr. A. D. Dudivier is the conductor, and the programme will include Beethoven's Septet and movements from Schumann's Quintet.

Signor Carlo Ducci's annual concert is announced for Thursday afternoon next at Prince's Hall. He will be assisted by celebrated artists, vocal and instrumental.

The competition for the championship in connection with the Scottish Rifle Association, took place at Darnley, near Glasgow, last Saturday afternoon. Colour-Sergeant Ingram, 3rd Lanark Volunteers, and C. W. Woleworth, Liverpool Rifle Brigade, tied for the champion prize of £100, each having made 110 points. On shooting off again they both made the same in three shots; but in the fourth shot the Scotchman made a bull's-eye, or five points, and won the prize. The Englishman made a magpie, or three points, and got the second prize of £40.

The Lord Mayor entertained at the Mansion House last Saturday a large number of representatives of literature, science, and art. Speeches were made by, among others, Dr. W. Smith, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., Mr. G. A. Sala, Professor Stokes, Dr. Evans, Sir W. Gull, Sir F. Leighton, Sir J. D. Linton, and Mr. E. Yates.—On Monday the Lord Mayor entertained the Mayors and Sheriffs of the United Kingdom at the Mansion House, where a company of about 300 sat down, the Mayors, Provosts, and Sheriffs wearing their gold chains of office. Toasts were responded to by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Mayor of Birmingham, the Mayor of Belfast, and the High Sheriffs of Yorkshire, Kent, Wexford, and Glamorganshire.

This year's Cambridge Classical Tripos will be long remembered for what it does and for what it does not include. In the first division of the first class there is no place given to any one of the male competitors. The vacancy is occupied by a Girton student, Miss Agnata Frances Ramsay, who thus stands in the proud position of Senior Classic of the year, the one candidate deemed worthy of the highest first-class honours. She is the third daughter of Sir James H. Ramsay, Bart., of Banff, who was distinguished at Oxford, where he took a double first. It deserves notice, too, that in the Mediæval and Modern Languages Tripos a like honour has been gained by a Newnham student. In that list Miss R. M. Hervey is in the first class, while among the male candidates there is no one who takes more than a second class. In the second part two ladies from Newnham, Miss Pocock and Miss Powell, have attained to the first class. It has been a lady's year at Cambridge.

The annual general meeting of patrons, governors, and friends of the North London Collegiate School for Girls took place last Saturday afternoon in the hall of the institution. The Lord Mayor presided, and the Lady Mayoress presented the prizes. The report stated that there were 558 in the school; 146 girls had been presented for public examination, four pupils had taken the B.A. and one the M.A. degree of the London University during the year; two had completed the course at Cambridge, taking honours in the Mathematical and Natural Science Tripos; and seventy-nine had passed the Cambridge local examinations. The report having been read, the Jubilee window was unveiled amidst applause. It is in stained glass; the upper panel represents the Queen seated on her throne, surrounded by all the emblems of Sovereignty, and the lower one presents a commanding figure indicative of learning and knowledge.

The annual show of the Royal Counties Agricultural Society was opened on Monday at Reading, promising to be a great success. The number of entries for stock was 1254. The show of Hampshire Down, South Down, and Shropshire sheep was unusually large, whilst Oxfordshire Down and other breeds were well represented. Channel Island cattle showed in large force, 330 animals of this breed having been entered for competition. The entry of shorthorns was also larger than at any previous show. The Sussex, Devon, and Herefordshire breeds mustered well. In the horse section there was a good display of agricultural horses, but the show of hunters and hacks was rather weak. Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales were exhibitors in the several classes, but the Royal stock carried off but two prizes—the Queen taking first prize in the Hereford classes, and the Prince of Wales fourth for South-down ram lambs. A piece of plate, value £25, given by the Queen for the best beast in the show, fell to Mr. Skinner, Bishop's Lydiard.

NEW TALE BY MR. FARJEON.

A New Tale, entitled MISER FAREBROTHER, by MR. FARJEON, written expressly for this Paper, will be commenced in our Number for July 2, being the first of a New Volume, and continued to the close of the year.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Tuesday, June 21.

The principal business of the Chamber of Deputies has still been the new Army Bill, which is being discussed article by article. The new Rouvier Cabinet continues to prove the weakness of the Radical minority in the Chamber, thanks to the changed attitude of the Conservatives, who have broken with the Radicals. This rupture has enabled a Moderate Republican majority to form itself, with M. Rouvier as its expression and instrument, and at the same time it has restored the French Parliamentary régime to a normal condition. This being the case, too much attention must not be paid to the violent attacks made by the Radical press against the Rouvier Cabinet, and even against President Grévy, who has hitherto been respected in all these polemics. The stalking-horse of the Radicals remains, of course, General Boulanger, and they declare that at the review at Longchamps, on July 14, the appearance of the new War Minister, General Ferron, will be greeted by cries of "Vive Boulanger!" and "Down with Grévy!" and so, it is rumoured, that the review will not take place this year.

The gossips who have been enjoying the "select garden-party" of Madame X. and the "cotillon improvisé," the last of the season at Madame Z.'s, have had two fine subjects for comment this week: the elopement of Mlle. Martinez De Campos, and the confinement in a private lunatic asylum of Baron Raymond Seillière. Baron Seillière was a notable man about town, an exuberant nature always ready to put money into new schemes and inventions: a fact which enabled him to squander a fortune of twenty millions of francs, and caused his family to gratify him with a *conseil judiciaire*. The many friends of the Baron maintain that he is not mad, and that his present state of excitement is his normal condition. Furthermore, Baron Seillière having recently demanded American citizenship, and having a domicile at New York, the American Minister in Paris has claimed him, and a curious point of international law has thus been raised. The elopement of Mlle. Mercedes Martinez De Campos is a most romantic affair, worthy of the pen of Alexandre Dumas. Six years ago Mlle. De Campos was married to the son of Marshal Serrano, the Count de San Antonio, and three months after her marriage she obtained a divorce from this feeble young man, together with the restitution of her dowry of seven millions of francs. Since then the young lady appears to have been tyrannised by a duenna. Last Wednesday, at eleven in the morning, at the head of the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, and in the presence of a crowd of riders and promenaders, the Vicomte de Lacour-Garbeuf, aided by a dozen friends, separated the young lady from her duenna and simply carried her off and placed her in a carriage, which drove away at a gallop. This thrilling adventure, it appears, was arranged between the young lady and the Viscount, and will end in a marriage or in a lawsuit.

It is curious to remark what an immense rôle fly-fishing plays in the life of France. M. Dugué de la Fauconnerie has just introduced a Bill with a view to modifying the existing law concerning river-fishing. The opening day of the fishing season is June 15. Now, M. Dugué has remarked that June 15 falls on a Sunday only once in seven years, and he demands that henceforward the opening day shall always be a Sunday, in order that the rich may have no advantage over the poor, and in order that the humble fishermen who are busy all the week may not find all the good pools fished out by the independent gentlemen when Sunday at last comes and permits them to indulge in their favourite distraction. If M. Dugué de la Fauconnerie were candidate for the Presidency of the Republic he would certainly secure an immense number of votes by this democratic reform. In Paris the fishermen who line the banks of the Seine during the summer even camp out on the eve of the 15th, and the moment the sun rises above the horizon the quays bristle with rods and lines held by anglers of all degree, on whom attend sellers of rods varying in price from ten sous to twenty Napoleons, and vendors of maggots and brandlings, who have their breeding farms at La Villette or Argenteuil. And the strange thing is that these fishers who people the quays of Paris seem never to take anything but colds, sunstrokes, and "nips" of rum.

The Municipal Council has distinguished itself this week by establishing a new division of Paris into "rich districts" and "poor districts," of which the latter alone are pronounced to be worthy of the solicitude of the Council. Hitherto the elegance of Paris has been the pride of the whole city, and the characteristic of the French capital has been the naturalness of its luxury, and no Municipal Council has ever thought of stigmatising this luxury. Many thousands of pilgrims visited the hill of Montmartre on Friday, on the occasion of the Fête of the Sacred Heart. The immense church is rising slowly amidst a forest of scaffolding. 17,752,724f. have already been spent on it, and the subscriptions of the faithful have hitherto produced a total of 18,250,000f.—The Prix du Salon this year has been awarded to the sculptor Verlet, author of a group "Orpheus Bemoaning Eurydice," and son of a marble mason of Angoulême. M. Verlet is twenty-nine years of age.—The budget of the City of Paris for the year 1888 amounts to 304,169,794f., out of which more than 100 millions are required for paying the interest on the municipal debt. Other heavy items are the paving of Paris, which costs 21 millions a year; the police department, 25½ millions; public instruction, 24 millions. The chief source of income is the *octroi*, or tax on provisions and liquors, which produces nearly 140 millions a year.—T. C.

It is officially announced that the German Emperor is progressing steadily towards recovery, and has transacted State business for several days past.—The German Reichstag has passed the second reading of the Sugar Tax Bill.—Sentence has been passed at Leipsic on the prisoners who have been tried there for high treason, four being acquitted, and the rest being sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one year to two years.

A ferry-boat which was crossing the Danube at Paks last Saturday was capsized in a hurricane, and of the two hundred and fifty pilgrims on board a large proportion lost their lives.

In the Canadian Parliament the Premier has made a statement respecting the present position of the fisheries dispute, and declared his belief that enlarged commercial relations with the United States would ultimately result from the existing controversy.—Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Finance, has submitted to the Dominion Parliament resolutions effecting changes in the tariff for iron and steel manufactures to meet the views of British manufacturers.

The Government of Victoria having determined to hold an Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, Agricultural and Industrial Processes and Products of All Nations during the year 1888, to celebrate the founding of New South Wales, the first Australian colony, Sir Henry Loch, K.C.B., Governor of Victoria, has appointed a Commission to carry out the plan. The Commissioners have decided to open the Centennial International Exhibition at Melbourne on Aug. 1, 1888, and keep it open for six months. They invite the British, foreign, and colonial Governments to take part in the Exhibition.

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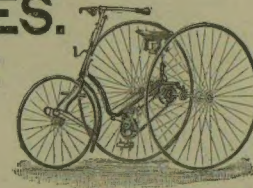
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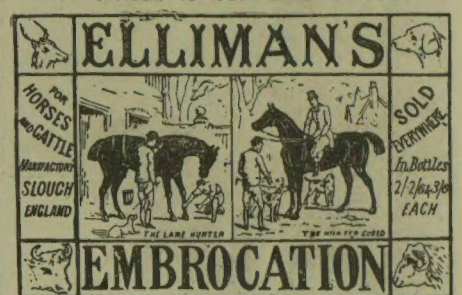
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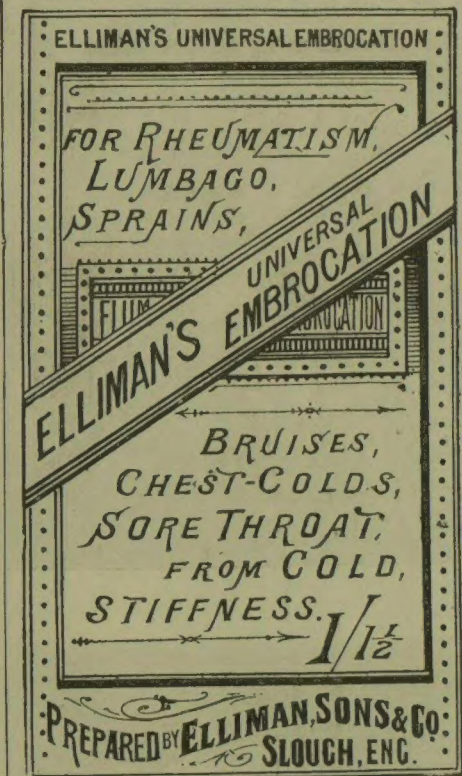
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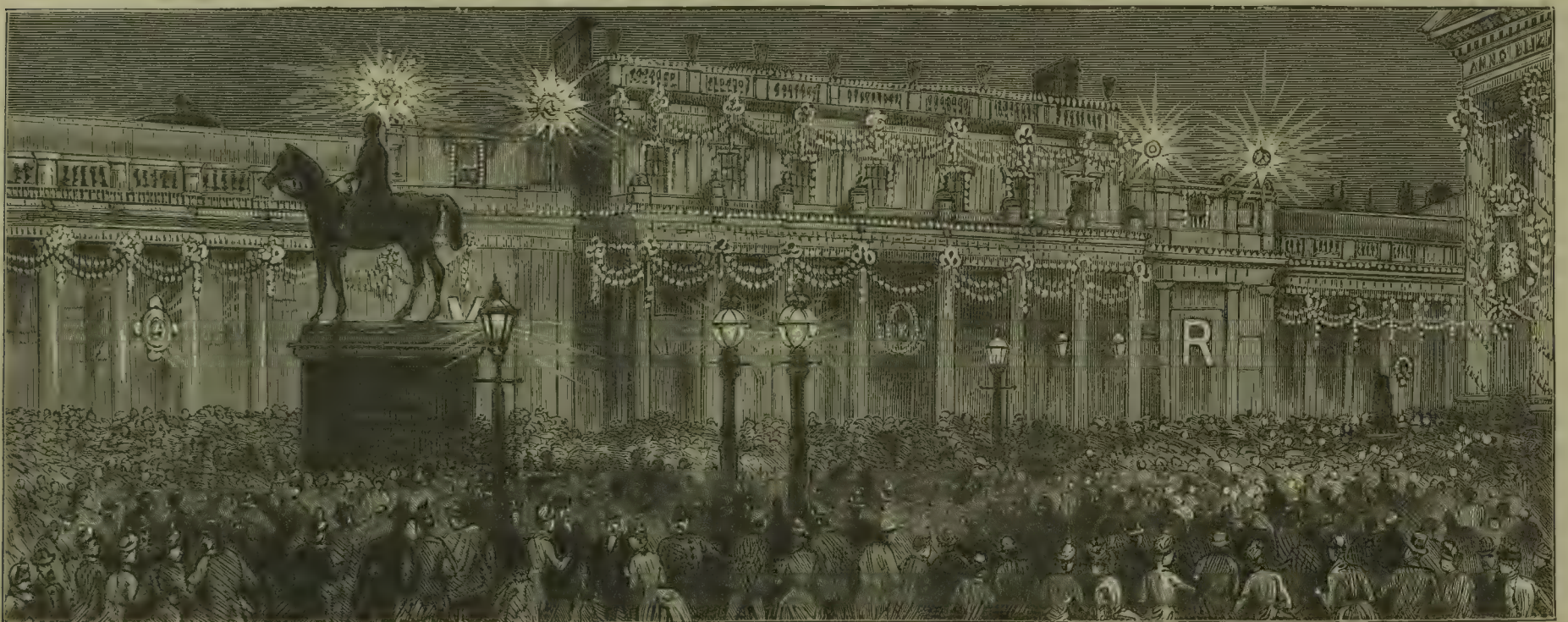
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The ceremony will take place in a specially-constructed
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officers of State, several Princes and distinguished natives of
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Albert Hall Choral Society, and Students of the Royal College
of Music will perform and sing, under the conductorship of
Sir Arthur Sullivan, the music of an Ode, written by Mr.
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The Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and the
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will be provided with two Free Tickets for seats for a Lady
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Tickets, either personally or by letter, on or before Wednesday,
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which twenty-five years ago rendered the Queen a widow, and those which deprived her of one beloved daughter and one beloved son, have attested the common liability of all such human relations to become, at the parting hour of mortality, occasions of natural sorrow. These sad events, not less than the more frequent joyful accessions to the Royal family by the marriages of our Princes and Princesses to wives and husbands wisely chosen, and by the offspring, now collectively numerous, born and reared in their several homes, have found response in the hearts of English men and women, to whom the duties, virtues, and blessings of household union appear sweet and sacred. They feel much personal sympathy and esteem for the Royal wife, mother, and widow, now become, at a period of life scarcely to be reckoned old age—we appeal to every matron

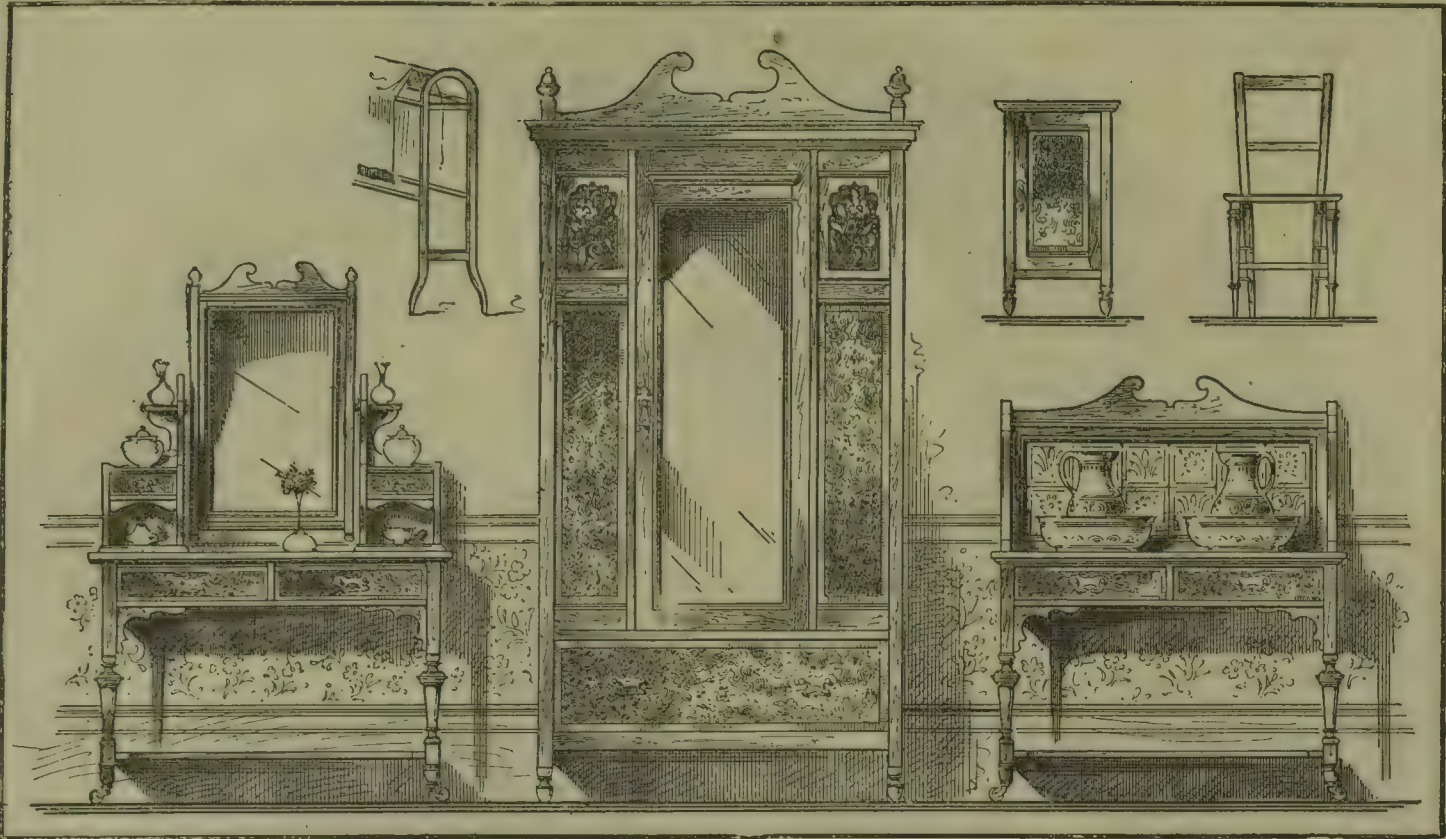
who owns her sixty-eight years—the grand-parent of grown-up men and women, and the great-grandparent of charming infants. In ordinary private life we may now and then contemplate so large and full a development of the family, the basis of human society, the source of the purest pleasures, the strongest motive to good conduct, the most precious treasure of mortal existence. In Royal life it is extremely rare. Throughout the reigns of the Four Georges, notoriously, discord among the members of the Royal family was of frequent occurrence, and had, in various ways, a pernicious influence upon society, not only in the corruption of morals, but sometimes in fostering political intrigues. We owe it, in a great measure, to the character of Queen Victoria, and to her education of her sons and daughters, that the nation has been spared this evil.

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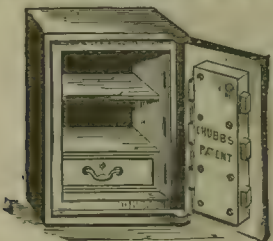
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 21, 1881), with a codicil (dated Feb. 28, 1887), of Mr. William Dollin Alexander, formerly of Summit House, Upper Clapton, but late of Broomhill Bank, Tunbridge Wells, and of No. 9, Second-avenue, Brighton, who died on April 15 last, was proved on the 15th inst. by Robert Henry Alexander and William Cleverly Alexander, the nephews, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £381,000. The testator bequeaths £20,000 to the London City Mission, for the benefit of superannuated and invalid missionaries in connection therewith; £20,000 to the London Missionary Society, for the benefit of superannuated and invalid missionaries in connection therewith; £10,000 each to the London City Mission, the Religious Tract Society, and the British and Foreign Bible Society; £5000, upon trust, for missionary work at New Town, Lower Green, and Speldhurst, Kent, to be carried on in a similar manner to the London City Mission work; and £100 each to the Stoke Newington Dispensary, and the Tunbridge Wells Dispensary. His property Broomhill Bank, Peak Hall, Hirst Hill, and at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, he devises to the use of his nephew Robert Henry Alexander, for life, with remainder to his wife, Catherine, for life, with remainder to his first and every other son successively, according to seniority in tail male. The furniture, plate, pictures, and effects at Broomhill Bank he gives to his said nephew. A freehold house in Cannon-street, E.C., and his residence in Second-avenue, Brighton, he settles in like manner on his nephew William Cleverly Alexander, then on his wife, Agnes, with remainder to his first and every other son successively, according to seniority in tail male. He bequeaths £30,000, upon trust, for the said Robert Henry Alexander, his wife, and children; £40,000, upon trust, for the said William Cleverly Alexander, his wife, and children; £20,000, upon trust, for his brother Henry, his wife, and children; £20,000, upon trust, for each of his brothers Samuel and Frederick, and their respective children; £20,000, upon trust, for his sisters, Mary Barber Alexander, Elizabeth Alexander, and Sarah Ann Alexander, and upon the death of the survivor of them for his nephews and nieces; £10,000 to his niece Mary Ann Alexander; and numerous legacies to other relatives, late and present servants, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said nephews and niece, Robert Henry Alexander, William Cleverly Alexander, and Mary Ann Alexander, in equal shares. He directs a suit to be instituted in the High Court of Chancery for the purpose of having his estate administered under the directions of the said Court.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of Forfar, of the trust disposition and settlement, dated Sept. 17, 1886, of Mr. William Hanway Corsar, manufacturer in Arbroath, who died at Cairnshill House, Arbroath, on Nov. 18 last, granted to Charles Webster Corsar, the brother, James Anderson Dickson, David Corsar, jun., the nephew, and George Miln, the executors nominate, was resealed in London on the 4th inst., the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to upwards of £263,000.

The will (dated Feb. 11, 1882), with a codicil (dated June 30, 1883), of Mr. Anthony Woodward Fletcher, of the firm of A. W. and W. H. Fletcher, of Wood-street-square, late of Devonshire-hill, Ronsbosch, near Cape Town, was proved in London on the 2nd inst. by Henry Fletcher, the nephew, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £72,000. The testator bequeaths legacies to his sister, sister-in-law, nephews, and nieces, amounting together to £31,000; and there are also some other legacies, including gifts to several charities at the Cape of Good Hope. The residue of his property he leaves to his nephews and niece, Henry Fletcher, William Fletcher, Arthur Woodward Fletcher, and Ethel Mary Fletcher, in equal shares.

The will (dated July 2, 1886), with a codicil (dated Sept. 22 following), of Mr. John Bacon, late of Liverpool and of Clwyd Hall, Llanyschan, Denbighshire, shipowner, who died on Nov. 23 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by Joseph Wright, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £60,000. The testator bequeaths £4000 to the Liverpool Homes for Aged Mariners, Seacombe; £1000 each to the Liverpool Northern Hospital, the Liverpool Southern Hospital, the Bootle Borough Hospital, the Liverpool Ladies' Institution, the Liverpool Blind Asylum, Stanley Hospital (Kirkdale, near Liverpool), the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, the Denbigh Infirmary, and the Asylums for Orphan Boys and Girls (Myrtle-street, Liverpool), between them; £500 each to the Sailors' Orphanage (Newsham), Nash-street Ragged School and Home, and Barnardo's Homes at the East-End; and £300 to the Convalescent Institution (Woolton). There are numerous legacies and annuities to relatives, clerks, captain and engineers of ships, and others. The residue of his pure personalty he leaves to such Liverpool charities as his executor may think deserving, and in such proportion as he may determine. The ultimate residue of his property he gives to the said Joseph Wright.

The will (dated April 30, 1878), with a codicil (dated July 2, 1886), of Mr. Henry Frederick Barker, late of Brooklands, in the parish of Bakewell, Derbyshire, who died on March 30, at Godalming, was proved on the 6th inst. by Mrs. Emily Openshaw Barker, the widow, and Robert Fenwick Mills, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £51,000. The testator, after making a few specific bequests, leaves all his real estate, and the residue of his personal estate, upon trust, for his wife, for life, and then for his children, as she shall appoint.

The will (dated Jan. 20, 1881) of Mr. Robert Thomas Eyston, late of No. 8, Elvaston-place, Kensington, who died on April 24 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. by George Basil Eyston, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £47,000. The testator leaves all his property, upon trust, for his wife, Louisa Fanny, for life, and after her death to his two children, Edward Robert and Mary Emma, in such shares as his wife shall appoint.

The will (dated April 27, 1878) of Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Earle, late of Andover, in the county of Southampton, who died on March 29 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Thomas Hughes Earle, the brother, and John Smith, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £35,000. The testator bequeaths £300 to the Winchester County Hospital; £500, upon trust, to apply the income in better maintaining the funds of the school at Smannell; £1000, upon trust, to apply the dividends annually, in January, in fuel and clothing, among the poor of Knight's Enham, King's Enham, Little London, Woodhouse, and Smannell, all in the parish of Andover; and some other legacies. All his real estate, and the residue of his personal estate, he leaves to his said brother.

The will (dated Nov. 27, 1876), with a codicil (dated Oct. 21, 1835), of Mrs. Caroline Charlotte Davidson, late of No. 42, Queen's-gardens, who died on April 21 last, was proved on the 26th ult., by Charles Clare Scott and Walter Charles Renshaw, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £21,000. Subject to one or two bequests, the testatrix leaves all her property, upon trust, for her daughter, Clara, for life, and after her death as she shall appoint.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.
H G K (St. John's-wood).—What is the use of sending us a two-move problem the solution of which begins with a check and ends with a capture?
P J (Broadmoor).—We advise you to be more mistrustful of yourself before pronouncing positively on the accuracy or inaccuracy of problems. The solution appears below.
J A W H (Edinburgh).—One appears below; the others, except the four-mover, shall appear in due course.
W B (Stratford).—The amended position shall be examined.
A A J B (Hyde Park).—You have not sent the proposed solution of your problem, and, in any case, we do not pay for contrived problems.
H S (Bracknell).—Thanks; it shall be examined.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 223, 224, and 225 received from John J. Milner (Christchurch, New Zealand); of No. 224 from Oliver Feinsla, Edwin Smith, J. Bryden, and Hewart Scott; of Nos. 225, 226, and 227 from John C. Bremner; of Nos. 228, 229, and 230 from Pierce Jones; of No. 232 from C E P. J. Dudley, Peterhouse, Edwin Smith, J. Bryden, T G (Ware), and Fairholme.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 223 received from Commander W. L. Martin (R.N.), J. Hepworth Shaw, R. Tweedie, Laura Greaves, H. W. del. Otto, Felder, J. Gaskin (Reims), J. P. ter Junior, Jack, R. L. Southwell, Major, P. E. H. E. Featherstone, R. F. N. Banks, Charles T. Atkinson, N. S. Harris, A. C. Hunt, B. Howard, B. P. Wood, E. Londen, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, C. Barragh, E. C. Smith (Paris), Joseph Anstworth, Ben. Nevill, R. Lucas, Shadforth, G. W. Law, L. Paden (Antwerp), W. R. Allen, L. Wyman, R. Womers, W. Hillier, An Amateur of Logic, J. Bryden, W. Biddle, E. Elabury, Osmanli, Colmatus, H. Reave, J. D. Tucker, Akenawaka, R. H. Brooks, T. Roberts, T. G. (Ware), Thomas Chown, Hewart Scott, Peterhouse, and Sergeant James Sarge.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2252.

WHITE.
1. Q to K R 3rd
2. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)
3. Kt to Q 2nd. Mate.

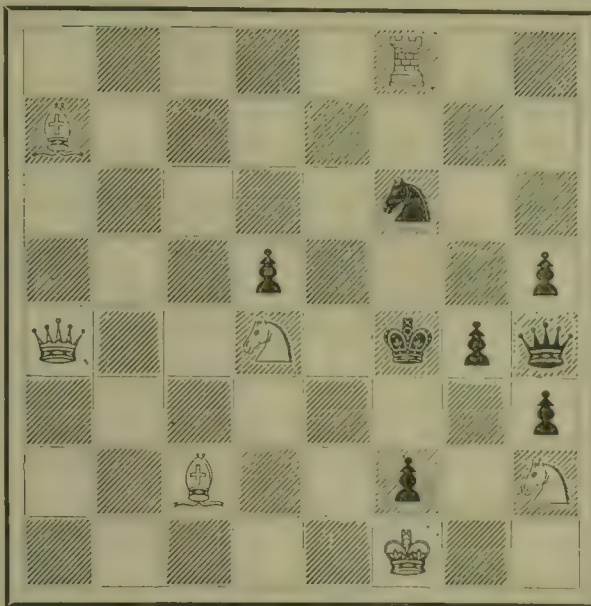
BLACK.
B takes Kt
K takes Q

NOTE.—If Black play 1. P to Q Kt 6th, White continues with 2. Q to K B 5th; if 1. K to Q 6th, then 2. B to Q Kt 5th (ch); and if 1. P to K Kt 3rd, then 2. Q to K 6th. Other variations obvious.

PROBLEM No. 2255.

By J. A. W. HUNTER.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

A well-contested game, played between Messrs. BURN and SKIPWORTH.
The notes appended are by Mr. Skipworth.

(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. P to K R 4th	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		The game is now full of life and interest to the end.
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	21. B P takes P	P takes P
4. P to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	22. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	23. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
6. Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	24. P to R 5th	P takes Kt
7. Kt to B sq	Kt to K 2nd	25. P takes Kt (ch)	K takes P
8. Kt to Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd	26. Q to B 2nd (ch)	K to B 2nd
9. Castles	P to Q B 3rd		
		27. R takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
		28. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
		29. Q to Kt 6th	K to Kt sq
		30. R to K B sq	Q to Q 2nd
		31. R to K B 6th	Q to K sq
		32. Q to Kt 4th	K to R 2nd
		33. R to B 2nd	R o K B 2nd
		34. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
		35. Q to Kt 6th	Q to Q 2nd
		36. R to B 6th	Q to K 2nd
		37. Q takes R (ch)	Q takes Q
		38. R takes Q	K takes R
		39. K to R 2nd	
		40. K to Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th
		41. K to B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
			K to K 2nd
		42. P to Q R 4th	P to Kt 3rd
		43. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 3rd
		44. P to K 4th	K to Q 2nd
		45. K to K 3rd	K to B 2nd
		46. P to Q 5th	P to B 4th
		47. Kt P takes P	Kt P takes P
		48. K to Q 3rd	P to R 5th
		49. K to B 4th	P to Kt 5th
		50. K takes P	P to R 6th
		51. Kt P takes P	Kt P takes P,
			and White resigned.

The position is the same on both sides, but after this each party takes separate line.
10. B to Kt 5th P to K R 3rd
11. B to K 3rd B takes B
This at once imparts life to this usually dull opening. The game continuation is 11. B to Kt 3rd.
12. P takes B Q to Kt 3rd
This was by no means a lost move, though the Queen afterwards went back a step to B 2nd, for it put pressure for the moment on White's King's Pawn, and gave Black a little time for home arrangements.
13. Q to Q 2nd B to K 3rd
14. B takes B
He is obliged to take and so open Black's K B file, or have two pairs of doubled Pawns.
15. P to Q 4th P takes B
16. Q to K sq R to Q sq
This is a good opportunity for getting the Q R into play, and is a gain of time for Black.
17. K to R sq R to Q 2nd
After Black's move of Q to Kt 3rd, sooner or later the White King must move.
18. Q to Q B 2nd Q to B 2nd
Preparing for the same sort of attack which his opponent has given up.
19. Q to Kt 3rd R to K 2nd
Threatening, of course, Kt to B 5th.
20. K to R 2nd

The great match between representative players of Lancashire and Yorkshire, fifty a side, was played at the Alexandra Hotel, Bradford, on Saturday, the 18th inst. The visitors were received by the Mayor at the Townhall, and were invited to luncheon in the council-room. Play began at three o'clock, and closed at six, when it was announced that Lancashire had scored 114 points and Yorkshire 134. The unfinished games were adjudicated 114 to Lancashire and 103 to Yorkshire, the first-named county thus winning the match by two games.

Mr. Skipworth, in the *Horncastle News*, announces the death of the Rev. W. Beckett, of Darlington, a strong chessplayer, at the ripe age of ninety-four.

The sudden access of hot weather seems to have produced a sort of lethargy in London chess circles. Beyond some vague talk of a match between Messrs. Blackburne and Bird, there is nothing to interest the amateur. Even the City Club, the most combative of our metropolitan associations, gives no note of battle. Everyone waits now the great gathering of masters at Frankfurt, a few weeks hence. It is hoped here that, as well as our own contingent of London players, America will be represented by Captain Mackenzie, and if a short preliminary match between him and Mr. Blackburne could be arranged, it would be watched with more than ordinary interest since the latter's recent victory over Dr. Zukertort.

The *Irish Chess Chronicle* records some preparations for the summer meeting of the Irish Association in Dublin.

Mr. John Wainwright, the senior Chancery Taxing Master, has retired. He was appointed in 1842.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., presided at the annual examination and prize distribution at the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill. He spoke in high terms of the work being done in the school, and urged the committee to place the institution under Government inspection, so as to secure the Government education grant it deserved.

NEW BOOKS.

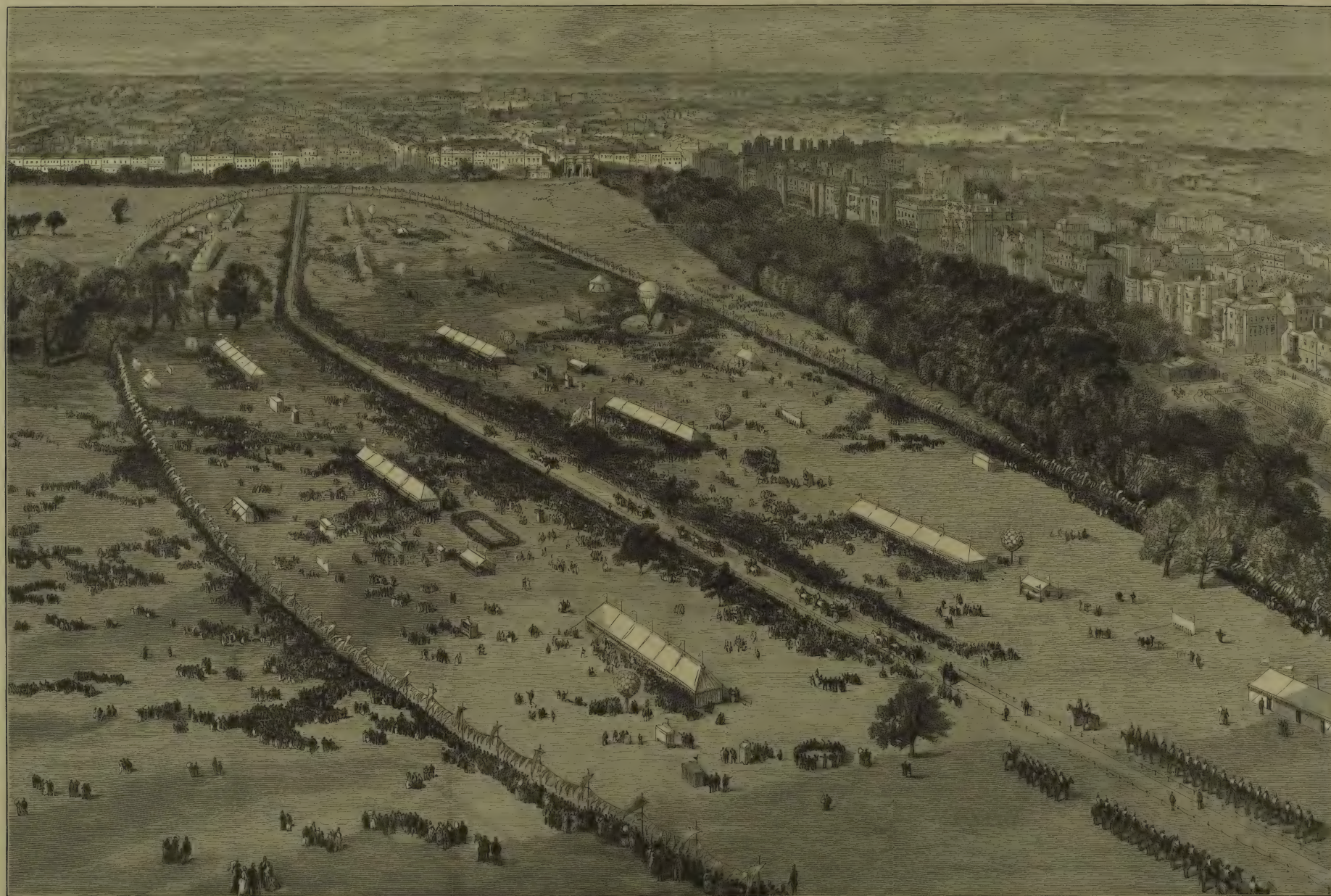
NOVELS.

Thelma: A Society Novel. By Marie Corelli. Three vols. (R. Bentley and Son).—A highly-excited imagination, with a strain of impassioned sentimentalism, but with very little real knowledge of mankind, predominates in this mixed Anglo-Norwegian romance. It is especially divided into three tremendous sections: "The Land of the Midnight Sun," "The Land of Mockery," and "The Land of the Long Shadow." The first and last of these regional designations apply to the same remote locality, the Altenfjord, situated in or about the 70th degree of north latitude; they respectively denote its atmospheric conditions at midsummer and in midwinter. The author has probably visited the Altenfjord: for her descriptions of its scenery, and of the Aurora Borealis, though vague and indistinct, are copious enough. But her acquaintance with "the Land of Mockery," by which she means the aristocratic and fashionable circles of London society, may be derived from questionable publications dealing in scandalous anecdotes of private life. The unreality of the characters in this fantastic story, both when the scene is laid in Norway and when it is transferred to England, cannot wholly be ascribed to ignorance of national and social conditions. A romance-writer who knew nothing, from history or from personal intercourse, of the actual habits and ideas of the Norwegian people, might dream of a worthy *bonde*, Olaf Guldmar, a wealthy peasant on the shore of the Altenfjord, cherishing at this period of the nineteenth century the ancient Scandinavian religion of Odin, seeing visions of the Valkyrie, hoping to go to Valhalla, and, when death is near, embarking alone on board his vessel, which is to be wrapped in flames as it bears him out to sea. The same writer, as a lady not conversant with the ways of the world, having only heard or read of the base and foul paths of profligacy that lead to kept burlesque actresses like Violet Vere, might believe, upon bad authority, that ladies and gentlemen of rank indulge in the detestable intrigues attributed to Lady Winsleigh and Sir Francis Lennox. The ignorance of social life in all its gradations shown in these glaring misdescriptions of English morals and manners is more excusable than the affected tone of censorious reprobation in which the inhabitants of "the Land of Mockery" are condemned. But human nature, after all, not differing essentially in town and country, or in one age or nation and in another, should be studied by the novelist to good purpose; and one who conceives her favourite characters, the heroine Thelma, and Sir Philip Bruce-Errington, Bart., the lover and husband, to behave and express themselves in a curiously foolish and irrational way, cannot win the reader's sympathy for their needless troubles, or admiration of the noble qualities they are said to possess. A virtuous wife, though a foreigner, would soon be warned by the sure instinct of womanly purity to repel from her confidence so abandoned a person of her sex as Clara Winsleigh; she would not easily be duped by that perfidious and malicious friend; and if, in a single instance, she found apparent cause to suspect a husband who had always treated her with unfeigned tenderness, she would not at once forego her rights and fly to Norway, without the slightest resentment bidding her "darling boy," since he was "tired of his poor Thelma," to be happy with the vile harlot of the Brilliant Theatre. Nor would a manly, honest, and upright English gentleman, if he thought fit to communicate with a Violet Vere upon a mission of pure charity, attempting to withdraw her from a vicious course of life, have kept it a secret from his own wife, not only exposing himself to contempt, but reducing her to misery and despair. A story more involved in moral impossibilities has seldom come under our perusal. Among the subordinate figures, that of the infamous Rev. Mr. Dyeeworthy, the coarse and sensual hypocrite masquerading as an Evangelical pastor, and these of the witch and murderess, Lovisa, the unnatural half-mad mother Ulrika, and the horrible insane dwarf Sigurd, are not less incredible than repulsive. The conversation of the English servants, male and female, is odious and vulgar, without any humorous effect; but the manners of some of the English gentlemen are nearly as bad. The concealed grotto tomb of Thelma's mother, in the cave at the Altenfjord, is of no use whatever to the story; and the story is of no profit or delight to the reader.

The Massage Case. By Cyril Bennett. Two vols. (T. Fisher Unwin).—An orphan young lady, Elfrieda, familiarly called Elfie, conventionally Miss Campbell, here relates the unkindness of her aunt and guardian, the symptoms of her reputed nervous disorder, and her consignment to a "Nursing Home" kept by mercenary tools of a noted London physician, a bullying quack, who abuses the "rubbing process" in the pretended cure of delicate patients. Can such things be? If they can, why are they not stopped by a system of legal supervision like that of the private lunatic asylums? Elfie is rescued, however, on the verge of insanity, by the interposition of a bright young Dr. Risedale, and of a wise old clergyman, Mr. Pentland, who knows her family, and who is a very pleasant character. The Risedales, who are going to Egypt, take her with them; there are some light cross-purposes in love, with some picturesque and animated scenes of Eastern life; and, finally, there is a happy marriage.

An Evil Spirit. By Richard Pryce. Two vols. (T. Fisher Unwin).—The person who is consciously possessed of this evil spirit, and who says of herself, "I have a devil," is Miss Isabella Gordon. She lodges in the "two-pair-back," at No. 5, Bone-buildings, Little News-street, Covent-garden. This poor creature, highly educated and accomplished, has been governess in the family of Colonel and Mrs. Carruthers, in Warwickshire. Her lover, Geoffrey Howard, had gone to India. Being often tormented with neuralgia, and having been relieved by a medical man with the subcutaneous injection of morphia, she was tempted afterwards to continue that perilous practice in secret, which is perhaps the worst form of intoxication, and she occasionally resorted to brandy. The chronic mental disorder caused by such habits is quite as terrible, in its effects on the life, as any supernatural possession in the legends of demonology. Isabella Gordon, in fact, becomes virtually insane, and, when her lover returns to England, she, in a sudden fit of excitement from jealousy, causes his death. Her confession, when dying in the hospital, is sad to read, and it is altogether a very sad story; but there is reason to believe that it might partly be true.

Memoirs of Jeremy Diddler the Younger. By the Author of "The New Democracy" and "Shooting Niagara." Two vols. (Sampson Low and Co.).—This fictitious autobiography is cast in a mould of humorous affectation that was more in favour half a century ago. The present writer has the spirit of ironical satire, and a certain cleverness in mockery, but no profound imaginative insight. The exhibition of a self-displayed rogue, impostor, and hypocrite, consciously revealing his own baseness, while amusing himself with a vain parade of lofty sentiments, and perfectly indifferent to their futility, is an old literary form. The new Jeremy Diddler is not a desirable acquaintance. His adventures in the circles of convivial, theatrical, literary, company-promoting and share-jobbing betting, parliamentary, social, philanthropic, matrimonial fortune-hunting, and other species of imposture, are amusing



JUBILEE ASSEMBLAGE OF THIRTY THOUSAND LONDON SCHOOL CHILDREN IN HYDE PARK.

JUBILEE MUSIC.

The earliest and most important event in connection with the celebration of the week was the grand Thanksgiving service at Westminster Abbey on Tuesday, the musical portion whereof included an anthem, specially composed for the occasion by Dr. J. F. Bridge, organist of the Abbey. The composer has himself selected the text, from a passage in the Book of Chronicles, commencing, "Blessed be the Lord thy God which delighted in thee." The second clause of the verse, "Because thy God loved Israel," &c., formed the text of the sermon preached at the coronation of George the Third. Dr. Bridge's anthem opens with a flowing chorus in four-part harmony, which is distinguished by melodious and expressive grace rather than by any obtrusion of contrapuntal skill. Near the close of the movement, phrases of the National Anthem are introduced. The next feature in the work is a chorale, entitled "Gotha," composed by the late Prince Consort, and inserted here with the sanction of her Majesty. It is a hymn of an impressive, although simple, character. Some effective choral writing follows, reverting to the tempo and themes of the opening chorus, well sustained, and terminating with another quotation from the National Anthem. Dr. Bridge's work is of more than ephemeral merit, its melodic character being far more welcome than would be a strained imitation of the old church style. The service music appointed to be sung at the Abbey included a "Te Deum" composed by the late Prince Consort; an effective piece of choral writing, clear in its phrasing, and comprising some striking harmonic treatment. The book of the service music is published by Messrs. Metzler.

Next in order of date was the grand Jubilee festival performance at the Crystal Palace; for which an ode was specially provided, written by Mr. Joseph Bennett, and composed by Dr. Mackenzie. The text is well laid out for contrasted effects. The opening chorus announces the Jubilee to the various quarters of the empire. A tenor solo then conveys greetings to the Queen, and is expressive of aspirations for peace. Then follows a chorus (with soprano solo) which supposes a procession, in which the colonies and dependencies pay homage to the Throne, in sectional order. The fourth number is a soprano solo, in tribute to the personal virtues of the Sovereign, the closing portion of the ode consisting of a solemn prayer, followed by an animated triumphal chorus (with incidental solo passages). Dr. Mackenzie's music is worthy both of his reputation and of the occasion. Bearing in mind the vast space and the large number of executants for which its performance was intended, the composer of the ode has aimed rather at broad and massive effects than at florid and elaborate details, and he has eminently succeeded. The music is throughout interesting, the processional chorus being especially marked by characteristic variety. The ode is published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.

Another important Jubilee composition is the cantata, "Grant the Queen a long life," composed by Mr. W. G. Cusins, "Master of the Musick to the Queen." This was written specially for the State concert. The words are selected from the Scriptures by the Rev. Canon Duckworth. Mr. Cusins' music opens with a short orchestral prelude, of a martial and triumphal character, in which the bass instruments are effectively used. The cantata comprises three choruses, a tenor solo, and one for soprano. The music is throughout written with musicianly taste and skill, especially noticeable being the soprano solo, "The mountains shall depart;" the chorus, "Behold, He that keepeth Israel" (with its prevailing use of a

pedal bass); and the jubilant final chorus, "Praise the Lord." Messrs. Metzler and Co. publish this work.

Yet another Jubilee composition claims notice. This is Dr. C. V. Stanford's "Carmen Seculare," a setting of the Poet Laureate's lines. A short prelude of a stately character leads to a soprano solo which introduces a chorus, in which the several divisions of the choir are heard in alternation and combination, the phrases being peculiar in rhythm and melodious in style. Some more florid writing follows, with some use of fugal imitation, closing with an effective orchestral climax. A graceful soprano solo succeeds, in which, as elsewhere, the rhythm is free from any approach to the commonplace, three-bar phrases being occasionally used. The ode terminates with a well-sustained chorus—somewhat in the martial style—including a prominent soprano solo, and winding up with an impressive choral and orchestral climax, full vocal harmony being obtained by division of the voices. Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. are the publishers of Dr. Stanford's work.

Other Jubilee music will probably have to be spoken of hereafter.

Her Majesty's Judges, with a numerous gathering of members of the legal profession, were entertained at dinner at the Mansion House, by the Lord Mayor, on Thursday week, the Lord Chancellor replying to the toast of the evening.

As treasurer of Gray's Inn, the Duke of Connaught on the 16th inst. entertained a large party at dinner, among the guests being the French Ambassador, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Prime Minister.

The higher local examination of the University of Cambridge was held last week at twenty centres. There were 1001 candidates. The regulations for the higher local examinations in December next, and June, 1888, can be obtained from any of the local secretaries.

Her Majesty's Government have awarded silver shipwreck medals for gallantry and humanity to Pieter Boer, Leonardus Capitein, and Johannes Adrianus Capitein, who risked their lives in saving the crew of the British steam-ship Egret, on the occasion of the stranding of that vessel on the South Pier, New Waterway, Rotterdam, on Dec. 25 last.

The Lincolnshire Exhibition of Fine Arts was opened on the 16th inst. by Earl Brownlow, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, in the presence of a large company. The Exhibition includes a fine collection of pictures, and there are also valuable specimens of China models and scientific objects; and a special section is devoted to art and needlework, of which there are some beautiful examples.

Lord Wimborne, who a short time ago readjusted the rents of the agricultural tenants on his extensive estates in Wales, and granted a permanent reduction of 25 per cent on all the farms, in consequence of the agricultural depression, yesterday announced a further remission of 10 per cent in the rents now due.—Mr. W. Morrison, M.P., has made a reduction of 40 per cent in the rents of his agricultural tenants in Yorkshire for the current year.

Something of a Jubilee character was given to the annual meeting, on the 16th inst., of the Fellows of the Zoological Society, which was held in a tent on the lawn of the Zoological Gardens, in the presence of a distinguished company of visitors. Professor Flower, the President, gave an address, showing the advance made by the society during the last fifty years.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The sum of £6500 has been divided among fifteen local medical charities, as the net available proceeds of the recent Hospital Saturday collection in Birmingham. The total amount collected in manufactories was £6675, and by ladies in the streets, £145, giving a total of £6820, against £6703 last year.

The festival dinner of the North London Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest was held on the 15th inst. at the Langham Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. F. D. Mocatta. In proposing "Success to the Hospital," the chairman referred to the fact that 170,000 patients from all parts of the kingdom had been relieved since its foundation; that 320 in-patients had been treated during the last year; and 2700 out-patients in the same period. Funds were needed to pay off a mortgage of £5000, and he made an earnest appeal on behalf of the hospital, which was liberally responded to.

The festival dinner in aid of the funds of the West-End Hospital for Nervous Diseases and Paralysis was held on the 17th inst. at the Hôtel Métropole, the Duke of Portland presiding. Contributions were announced to the amount of £330.

A ball was given on Wednesday, at the Whitehall Room, Hôtel Métropole, in aid of the funds of the Austro-Hungarian Aid Society, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria-Hungary.

Collections were made on Sunday in most of the churches and chapels in the metropolis in aid of the London hospitals and dispensaries.

The Board of Trade have awarded a binocular glass to Captain W. J. Thompson, of the pilot boat Mary Odell, of Savannah, U.S., in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the shipwrecked crew of the steam-ship Benhope, of Liverpool, which was abandoned at sea on April 28 last.

Messrs. Spiers and Pond were the caterers for the Children's Jubilee Fête in Hyde Park, on Wednesday, and provided 60,000 buns, 30,000 meat pies, 30,000 cakes, 30,000 oranges, and 9000 gallons of lemonade and ginger-ale.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen last Saturday visited the Home for Little Boys at Farringham, in order to take part in the Jubilee fête. A luncheon was given in the school building, at which Alderman Sir R. W. Carden presided. He stated that two houses were wanted for the homes for orphans at Swanley, in each of which provision would be made for thirty boys. It was thought that these might be erected to celebrate the Jubilee. Each house, with necessary furniture and fittings, would cost about £2000. After luncheon the company adjourned to the drill hall, where there was a sacred musical concert in honour of the Jubilee, in which Miss Mary Davies, Madame Annie Williams, and an orchestra and chorus of 200 performers, took part, including members of the Sacred Harmonic and other London societies, together with the Swanley Orphans' Choir. The conductor was Mr. W. H. Richardson. In the evening there was a second concert, and the day's entertainment finished with a display of fireworks.

To commemorate the Queen's Jubilee, nearly £300 has been distributed amongst the 220 residents in the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum and the 110 candidates who are seeking a home therein; the average age of the recipients is between sixty-eight and sixty-nine years—many exceeding eighty. An inmate aged ninety-two returned thanks for the kindness shown the necessitous members of the institution, and made reference to his remembrance of the Jubilee of King George III.

SYMPTOMS.

If your vital forces are depressed; if you have a feeling of general lassitude and weakness, are easily fatigued, have night sweats, are short of breath on every slight effort, and experience feelings of melancholy and depression—you are suffering from GENERAL DEBILITY, and HOP BITTERS WILL REMOVE IT ALL.

If you have a sense of weight or fullness in the stomach, a changeable appetite, sometimes voracious, but generally feeble, a morbid craving, low spirits after a full meal, with severe pain for some time after eating, wind, sourness, vomiting, and fluttering at the pit of the stomach, and a soreness over it, headache, or some of these symptoms—you are suffering from DYSPEPSIA, which HOP BITTERS WILL PERMANENTLY CURE.

If you have weakness in the loins, with frequent pains, a voracious appetite, an unquenchable thirst, harsh and dry skin, darkly furred tongue, swollen and inflamed gums, dropsical swelling of the limbs, frequent hiccoughs, inability to void the urine, and great fatigue in attempting it—you are suffering from some form of KIDNEY or URINARY COMPLAINT, such as Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, stone in the bladder, inflammation, gravel, and renal calculi, diabetes, stranguary, stricture, and suppression or retention of the urine, and HOP BITTERS ARE THE ONLY REMEDY THAT WILL RESTORE YOU.

If you have nausea, want of appetite, flatulency, dizziness, and feverish symptoms, you are suffering from COSTIVENESS, and HOP BITTERS ARE WHAT YOU NEED.

If you have a dry, harsh, and yellow skin, dull pain in the right side, extending to the shoulder-blade and pit of the stomach, a tenderness over the region of the liver, and sometimes an enlargement of that organ, yellowishness of the eyes, bowels irregular, generally disposed to looseness, a hacking or dry cough, irregular appetite, shortness of breathing, feet and hands generally cold, tongue coated white, a disagreeable taste in the mouth, low spirits, blotches on the face and neck, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, heartburn, disinclination to exertion—these symptoms prove you are suffering from LIVER COMPLAINT, and HOP BITTERS WILL CURE YOU.

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"Yours faithfully,
"(Signed) R. K. HAMILTON."

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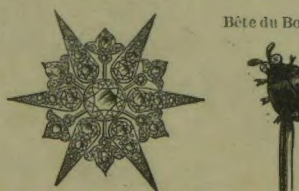
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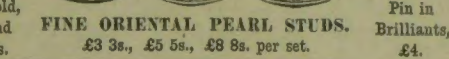
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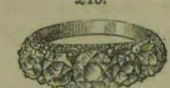
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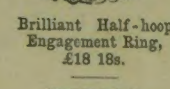
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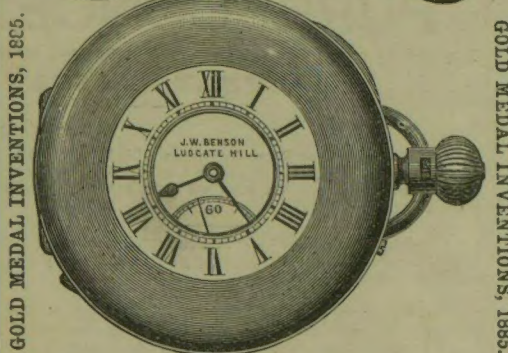
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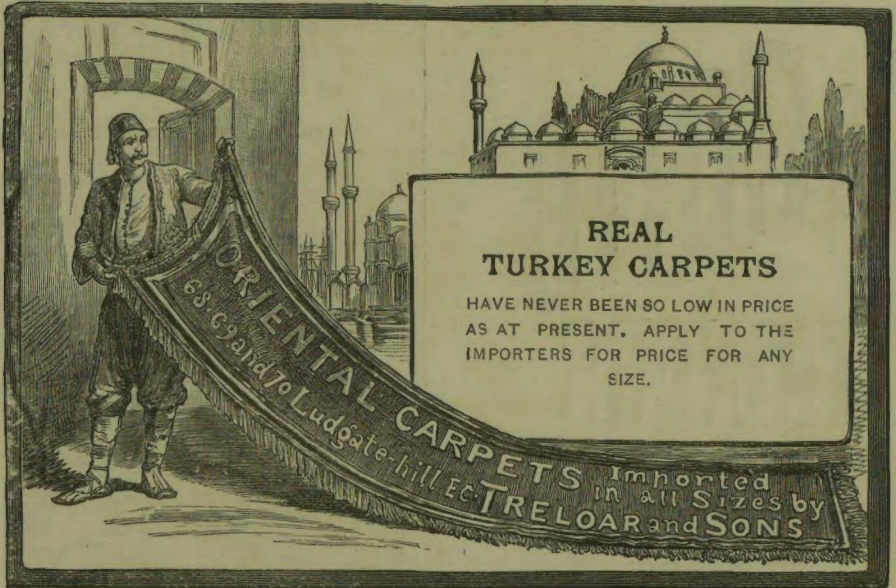


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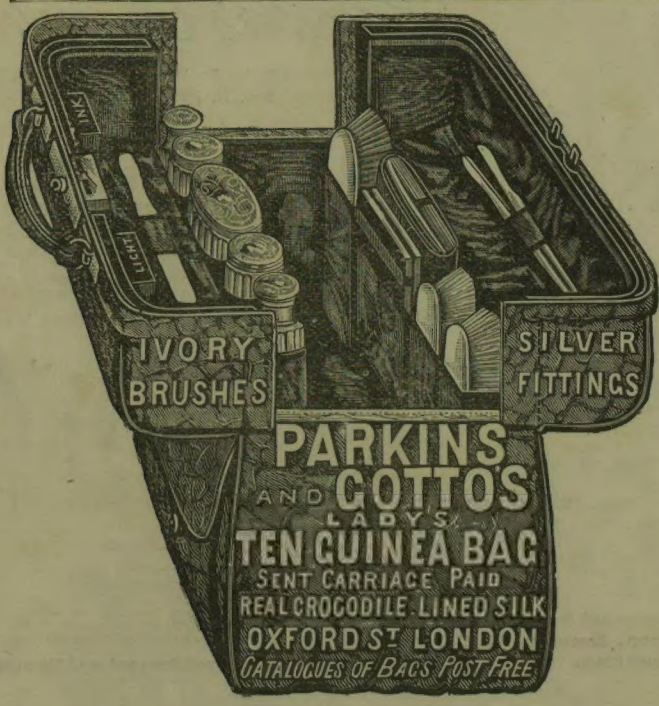


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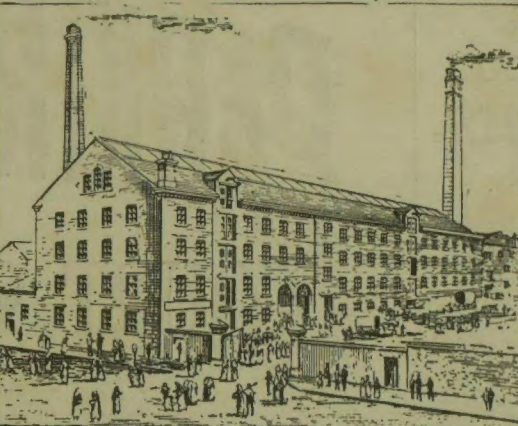
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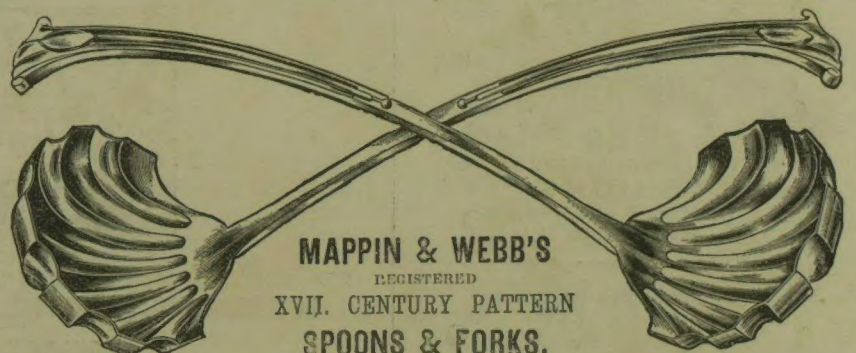
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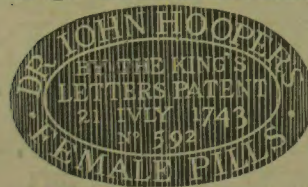
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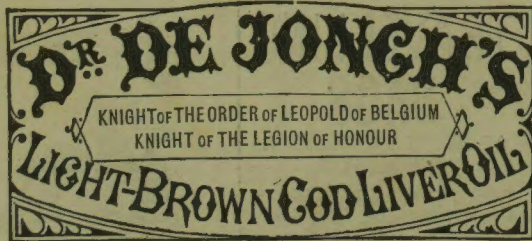


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